

9. HISTORIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Overview

The County of Culpeper has had a rich and diverse history, which has been well documented by Eugene M. Scheel's book, Culpeper, a Virginia County's History Through 1920, published in 1982 by the Culpeper Historical Society. Mr. Scheel starts his narrative of the history of Culpeper with the last ice age, which occurred about 9000 years ago. That Wisconsin ice age was followed by the Archaic Period, characterized by hunting societies and the use of stone implements, and the Woodland Period, characterized by more permanent settlements, the cultivation of crops and the manufacturing of clay vessels. The Woodland Period lasted until the first contact with Europeans in 1500 A.D. Various sites have provided archaeological evidence of prehistoric settlement in the Culpeper County area. Specific information on these sites is on file with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources located in Richmond. In addition to the archaeological sites mentioned above, preserved dinosaur tracks were found at the Culpeper Stone Quarry located in the Stevensburg area of the County. These prints, which date back 201 million years, are relatively rare and are currently on display at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C.

The Sioux Indians were found to have settled in the area of present day Culpeper County by Captain John Smith. Captain Smith mapped the area in 1608, locating four Sioux Villages along and between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan Rivers. Captain Smith also met three other Indian tribes in the area, one of which, the Ontponeas, gave their name to Mount Pony. Legend has it that the Ontponeas are responsible for the carvings inscribed in rock overhangs near Mount Pony's 791-foot high summit.

In 1649, King Charles II granted 5.28 million acres of land to seven proprietors. One of these grants, 629,120 acres known as the Northern Neck Proprietary, contained what was to become Culpeper County. In 1735 Thomas, the Sixth Lord of Fairfax, became the first owner of the Northern Neck Proprietary to set foot on his property. In 1749, the General Assembly created Culpeper County. The name Culpeper, surname of Lord Fairfax's mother, was chosen because Fairfax County already existed.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Culpeper County was still on the nation's frontier, considered backwoods by the residents of urban eastern Virginia. Culpeper's famed Minute Men were first formed in 1775. During the Revolutionary War, the Minute Men fought in several battles, including the Battle of Great Bridge, the first Revolutionary battle on Virginia soil.

Culpeper County continued to grow during the period following the Revolutionary War. Towns, among them Jeffersonton and Stevensburg, were created by the Virginia General Assembly. The county seat was officially known as Fairfax, but was commonly called Culpeper Court House. Tobacco, which had been the primary agricultural crop and which

also served as the primary medium of exchange, was slowly replaced in the fields by corn and wheat.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Culpeper's citizens were solidly behind the cause of the South. Intense battles were fought in and around Culpeper. As the tide of the war shifted back and forth across Virginia, several areas in Culpeper were occupied in force alternately by both the Northern and Southern armies. Major battles of note which occurred in the County were the Battle of Brandy Station and the Battle of Cedar Mountain. During the years of the war, County residents endured great hardships. Crops and animals were taken by soldiers foraging for food. Fences were taken down to build shelters and fuel fires. Those houses and churches which were not destroyed were commandeered to serve as officers' quarters or hospitals.

Reconstruction after the war progressed rapidly in Culpeper. While immediately after the war the County was described as a scene of utter desolation, by 1867 the Richmond Dispatch reported that "the land now smiles with its pristine verdure and beauty." Culpeper, Town and County continued to grow and progress, as exemplified by a system of free public schools, paved roads and sidewalks, and town water and sewer.

History has left its unique stamp on the physical development of Culpeper County. The County's agricultural roots are apparent from the current landscape and development patterns. The development of transportation networks, first rivers, then wagon trails, railroads and finally highways, influenced where and how growth has occurred in the County. To understand Culpeper County as it exists today requires understanding these historical forces which shaped it.

Historic Inventory

Many of Culpeper County's oldest historic sites and structures date back to the late 1700's and the early 1800's. These sites include Salubria, Burgandine House, House Hollow Farm, Hebron, and Gourdvine Baptist Church. The Historic-Site Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance of Culpeper County, Virginia, prepared for the County of Culpeper, November, 1992 - April, 1994, consists of two parts: a set of United States Geological Survey Map Quadrangles on which all of the sites are located; and a separate write-up for each site. This document is hereby incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan by reference, and shall be utilized in enforcing the policies set forth in this chapter.

In addition to this comprehensive study, the National Register of Historic Places, the National Historic Landmark Program, Virginia's Landmarks Register and the work of local historians provide information on the significant historic places and archaeological sites located throughout the County.

Other existing resources include, but are not limited to, the following books:

- Culpeper, A Virginia County's History Through 1920, by Eugene M. Scheel, published by the Culpeper Historical Society, Inc., Culpeper, Virginia, 1982.

- An 18th Century Perspective: Culpeper County, Virginia, compiled and edited by Mary Stevens Jones, published by the Culpeper Historical Society, Inc., Culpeper, Virginia, 1976.
- Historic Culpeper, prepared and published by the Culpeper Historical Society, Inc., Culpeper, Virginia, 1974.
- We Were Always Free, by T. O. Madden, Jr. and Ann L. Miller, published by Norton, 1992.
- Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper County, Virginia, compiled by Raleigh Travers Green, originally published in 1900, republished in 1971 by Regional Publishing Company.
- Seasons of War, by Daniel E. Sutherland, published by The Free Press, 1995.
- Donnie Johnson's Culpeper: A 20th Century History, Maple Leaf Press, 2004.

Preservation

The question of how to protect historically significant areas is a policy decision. Two important interests of the County are:

1. The preservation of areas of historic interest as open space;
2. Managing development to insure that resources are protected and enhanced.

These two interests each present a wide variety of issues with which to deal. Preservation of sites as open space requires consideration of land purchase and maintenance, as well as property rights. Allowing development while attempting to preserve historic resources requires careful study and planning. It is recommended that legislative steps be taken to protect resources in the form of a historic overlay district which would provide for protection of our significant resources.

The Comprehensive Plan is not a regulatory document. It exists to set forth policies to provide a framework in making land use decisions. The policies which are included in this chapter can be implemented through the development process. The policies are set forth such that a framework will be in place which will allow for strong historic preservation efforts. The policies stress measures which will not only allow the County to be proactive in seeking to preserve historic sites, but also which will allow development proposals to become a catalyst for preservation efforts. Development and preservation may seem to be, and often are in direct conflict; but they often can co-exist. In fact, by allowing development trade-offs, requiring clustering, and through other innovations, development near historic sites may ultimately prove to be beneficial by creating awareness, study, and public access to sites.

POLICIES

General Policies for Historic Preservation

The primary purpose of this chapter is to facilitate and encourage the identification and protection of the County's significant historic resources. Its secondary intent is to enhance awareness of the history of the County and the importance of preserving properties which are significantly linked with that history. In order to further this purpose, the following policies are established:

- In making land use decisions, consider identification of Culpeper County's significant historical, archaeological, architectural, and other cultural resources for the benefit of the County's citizens and visitors. This is to be accomplished through surveys and studies, maintenance of The Historic-Site Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance of Culpeper County, Virginia, and nominations of significant resources to the National Register. The resources identified under this policy specifically include sites that are of significance to the County's various cultural communities.
- In making land use decisions, consider the protection of cultural resources that are important in documenting the prehistory or history of the County. This is the broadest of the policies included in this chapter. This policy may be accomplished through any of the following strategies, or any combination thereof:
 - Require applicants for rezonings and special use permits to conduct surveys for historic resources.
 - Encourage the use of preservation easements.
 - Inform property owners of the potential for federal rehabilitation tax credits.
 - Encourage maintenance and protection of historic properties.
 - Utilize conditional zoning procedures which promote preservation.
 - Acquire and manage the most significant resources.
- Enhance the awareness of Culpeper County's history and the importance of the County as it relates to the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States. This policy may be accomplished through public awareness efforts, including broad dissemination of The Historic-Site Survey, and the creation of brochures, slogans, and other promotions to increase tourism and the general public's respect and protection of sites.
- Encourage preservation of the County's most significant historic properties by considering adoption of a local historic preservation ordinance. This could take the form of a "designated historic resource" designation, or a "historic resource

management” overlay zone.

Action Strategies

While the policies outlined above are general in nature, and could be applied county-wide to sites identified in The Historic-Site Survey, the strategies which follow are more specific, and the sites to which they apply are clearly identified in this chapter.

- Apply mitigation measures to all new development within the Brandy Station and Cedar Mountain Battlefield areas (Fleetwood Hill, St. James Church, Jonas Run, Cunningham Farm, Beverly’s Ford, Hansbrough’s Ridge, Kelly’s Ford, Cedar Mountain Battlefield).
 - Recognize the Brandy Station and Cedar Mountain Battlefield areas as delineated in this chapter.
 - Require a Conceptual Development Plan to be submitted for all rezoning, special use permit, and site plan applications which are in close proximity to these areas.
 - Require applicants to submit Phase I archaeological surveys as part of the rezoning and special use permit submission package. If necessary, require additional surveys as outlined in the Phase I report. Use these studies in the formulation of the Conceptual Development Plan.
 - Encourage the retention of existing trees and vegetation. Employ significant vegetative buffering along roadways.
 - Encourage the use of clustering and large open spaces for developments which are in close proximity to these areas.
 - Encourage development proposals to provide for interpretive efforts by providing historic markers, public access, and trail systems.
- Apply mitigation measures to all new development within the Areas of Historic Interest as identified in this chapter.
 - Encourage development that is located, situated, and buffered so as to maintain a high degree of the existing physical and visual integrity while still recognizing the appropriate development as outlined on the Future Land Use Plan.
 - Where construction is approved, encourage compatibility with any historic buildings located in any historically significant village, convenience or cultural centers, or crossroads.
- Apply mitigation measures to all new development which is in close proximity to sites listed on the National Register, or site identified in The Historic Site Survey as

potential National Register Sites. Additionally, seek to enhance these sites.

- Where construction is approved, encourage compatibility with any historic building located in close proximity.
- Require that National Register and potential National Register buildings are preserved on large lots.

POTENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCE OVERLAY ZONES

Since the original adoption of this chapter in 1999, a realistic recognition of its value has made clear that certain features and area either require or would benefit from additional regulatory protection. Overlay zones which provide enforcement of historic resource protection efforts should be developed. The priority areas for implementation should be those areas which are clearly of historic value, those which can be geographically defined, and those which are most in danger of being compromised by encroaching development. Current examples would include the Villages of Jeffersonton and Rapidan, and portions of the Brandy Station and Cedar Mountain battlefields.

AREAS OF HISTORIC INTEREST

The Historic Site Survey identifies individual buildings, building sites, archaeological sites, and any other historically significant places throughout the County. In some instances, a “place” may consist of more than one parcel of land. These may be villages, battlefields, areas that may contain a high concentration of individual sites, or areas of similar characteristics. These areas have been identified as “Areas of Historic Interest.” There are twenty-two designated areas currently described.

The Brandy Station Battlefield

The Battle of Brandy Station took place on June 9, 1863. Twenty thousand, five-hundred troops were involved in the conflict, in which there were 1,400 casualties or missing. In terms of troops involved, the battle ranks 72nd among all Civil War engagements; and in terms of casualties, it ranks 91st. Brandy Station was the largest cavalry battle of the war, and the opening battle of the Gettysburg Campaign. It was also the largest cavalry battle, in history, in the Western Hemisphere.

While the battle encompassed a large area, it is divided into three sectors:

- 1) Kelly’s Ford (Kelly’s Ford area of historic interest).
- 2) Stevensburg (Mountain Run and Hansbrough’s Ridge areas of historic interest).
- 3) Brandy Station (Fleetwood Hill, St. James Church, Cunningham Farm, and Beverley’s Ford areas of historic interest).

Further details about the battle can be found in The Historic Site Survey. The areas of historic interest, and the components of those areas, are described briefly and mapped in this chapter. The areas in the Brandy Station sector are almost entirely west of Beverley's Ford Road. Development endeavors and efforts to improve the Culpeper Regional Airport to the east of Beverley's Ford Road will not adversely impact the historic areas, therefore, such efforts should not be impeded by the policies of this Chapter.

Kelly's Ford, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A1):

This area encompasses the first Union and Confederate positions of the March 17, 1863, Battle of Kelly's Ford - the area in which the heaviest fighting took place. This area also includes all of the November 7, 1863, action at the Ford, an action resulting in more than 300 casualties; the archaeological sites of the village of Kellysville, the largest manufacturing complex in prewar Culpeper County; the village of Wheatleyville; and related mill dams, races, fords, and bridges.

In regard to the Kelly's Ford Phase of the June 9, 1863, Battle of Brandy Station, this area of historic interest extends northward to include Beverley Robertson's troop positions which were held most of the day. A 300-foot buffer on either side of Routes 674 and 675 and the lane leading to Meadland is recommended. It is acceptable to widen these roads, within reason. This buffer should extend southward along Kelly's Ford Road until it reaches the area's mass. On the prominent hill where the Clifford Green Place stands, density transfers to another part of the property are recommended in order to keep the hillsides facing Kelly's Ford and Stone's Mill Roads open, in the event of development.

Mountain Run Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A2):

This area takes in the final Confederate and Union positions of the Stevensburg sector action during the June 9, 1863, Battle of Brandy Station. The Confederates were positioned north of the Run, the Union forces south of the run centered at Thomas Norman's grist mill located just off the Carolina Road (present Route 663). While casualties in this area were slight, Colonel Matthew Calbraith Butler was severely wounded, and Jeb Stuart's chief scout, Will Farley, was killed. Farley was buried in Culpeper's Fairview Cemetery until returned to his South Carolina family in 2002. The Confederates held their line at Mountain Run, ensuring that Col. Duffie's 2nd Cavalry Division would play no part in the battle for Fleetwood Hill that was ongoing near Brandy Station at the same time. Major Butler later became Senator from South Carolina, and Major General of Volunteers during the Spanish-American War of 1898.

Any controls on this district should allow for a reasonable widening of Route 663, Stevensburg Road.

Hansbrough's Ridge, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A3):

Controversy exists regarding the location of both the main Union and Confederate positions in this area. It is this area, however, where the heaviest fighting in the Stevensburg sector of the Battle of Brandy Station occurred, fought June 9, 1863. All sources agree that the heaviest fighting took place north of present Routes 3 and 610 and west of present Route 739. Total casualties in this sector may have been forty, mostly Confederate, with 58 southerners captured.

The designated area of historic interest takes in the Winter Encampment, Army of the Potomac, 1863-1864, (see also page IX-29). From November 26, 1863 to May 4, 1864, the Ridge served as encampment lodgment of the 2nd Corps of the Army of the Potomac, more than 10,000 men in a military city on the crest and slopes of what they called "Piney Ridge". Second Corps Headquarters were established at the Hansbrough House, located on an eastern spur of Cole's Hill (identified today by the home's foundation). Because of the military significance of Cole's Hill throughout the war, Cole's Hill is included in this area. Tangible vestiges of that long winter encampment still exist today on this site at Hansbrough's, and include remarkably well preserved trenches and hut sites. Salubria, a cavalry brigade headquarters and the oldest brick home in the County, is also incorporated in this area. This area is bisected by a primary road, Route 3, which is planned for four lanes from Culpeper County to Orange County. Currently, Route 3 is four lanes from Lignum to the Orange County line. The area of historic interest focuses on Salubria to the south and the winter encampment to the north which will not be adversely impacted by the road development.

Fleetwood Hill, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A4):

There are two general engagement areas (areas of heavy fighting) on Fleetwood Hill. There are existing proffers involving considerable acreage in both areas, including the entire eastern side of the hill. There is also a proffered link connecting the hill to the old St. James Church Road, which connects to the church site. In addition to these proffers, an open space easement along the crest and the west slope of Fleetwood Hill is recommended. This area should extend 150 feet west from the crest of the hill, thereby offering a complete visual continuum when viewed from the east or Route 685, near the hill's crest.

Acquisition is recommended starting with the crest of Fleetwood Hill to the south of Route 685, with this area to include the turn-of-the-century house and two Fleetwood outbuildings, the only surviving Civil War era structures of value within the engagement areas. The two Fleetwood outbuildings may have been slave quarters and measure 20' by 14' and 16' by 14'.

St. James Church, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A5):

In this area, proffers include an area of approximately 400 to 500 feet north of the present St. James Church Road, Route 676, a small triangular piece at the southwest corner of Routes 676 and 677 (Beverley's Ford Road), an open-space easement along the northerly continuation of Route 676, and a fifty-foot buffer to preserve the Civil War era wood line

between Routes 676 and 677. In addition, there are the two-acre St. James Church and Cemetery site, plus land to the east of Beverley's Ford Road that will remain open because of the Culpeper Regional Airport (T.I. Martin Airfield).

These easements and buffers connect through walking trails along Beverley's Ford Road and the old St. James Church Road, respectively, to the Beverley's Ford and Cunningham Farms areas of historic interest and Fleetwood Hill. To complete this area of historic interest, a 300-foot building setback along both sides of Beverley's Ford Road should be considered. The entire field between St. James Church and the tree line, which acts as the northern border of this area, should be treated sensitively, if not completely preserved. This area is the core of one of the four engagement areas which also includes the Gee House site.

Cunningham Farm, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A6):

This area lies adjacent to the Beverley's Ford area of historic interest. The line of sight should be conserved between the stone wall to the east and the two gun emplacements atop the hill approximately 500 feet west of the stone wall.

If the line of sight remains, the visual aspect of interpreting the June 9, 1863 Battle of Brandy Station in this sector can be maintained.

Future development should conserve the stonewall network as well. Access roads in the area could have a two or three-foot section of stone pavement, where roads need to break the walls' continuity. Such an approach, or other alternative, should be considered.

Beverley's Ford, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A7):

This region includes a proffered area which encompasses the Ford proper and the main Civil War era road approach. The region also includes all of the stone wall network and a fifty-foot buffer on both sides of Beverley's Ford Road south to where the stone wall on the west side of the road ends. This would take in the presumed spot where Union Colonel Grimes Davis died during the initial actions of the June 9, 1863, Brandy Station Battle. The region should also include all of the visible gun emplacements as they were active during the August 23, 1862, artillery engagement. The stone wall by Ruffin's Run, and Beverley's Mill site, are included because they fall within the confines of the Ruffin's Run floodplain.

It will be important to observe visual continuity between the stone wall now separating the Elkwood Downs and Foster tracts, and the hill some 1,400 feet to the northeast; on this hill stands the derelict John M. Foster Place. Future development on the Foster tract, if intensive, could be clustered to the north and south of this line-of-sight area.

The following list of buildings and sites have been identified in the Historic Site Survey to lie within the Brandy Station Battlefield. These structures and sites are grouped below according to the general areas of historic interest. Site numbers are included from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources inventory for Culpeper County. For a more complete description of all of these sites, please refer to the Historic Site Survey.

The Kelly's Ford, Area of Historic Interest includes the following sites:

- Site 246, USA (Battle of Kelly's Ford) 2nd Position
- Site 106, Brooks Farm
- Site 104, Brannin Farm (Level Green)
- Site 221, CSA Robertson's Troop Position (early)
- Site 103, J. Brown Farm
- Site 250A, CSA (Battle of Kelly's Ford) 1st Position
- Site 222, CSA Robertson's Troops (late)
- Site 102, Wheatleyville
- Wheatley's Mill, Dam, Ford, Bridge
- Memorial to Major John Pelham
- Site 108, Wheatley Stonewall
- Site 249, USA (KF Battle) 1st Position
- Kelly's Mill Dam
- Site 100, Kelly's Mill Race
- Site 99, (Prehistoric) Site
- Kelly's Ford Bridge
- Kelly's Ford
- Jennings' Store Foundation, John Walker
- Site 109, Kellysville
- Site 98, Historic Ruins, 1750's & Prehistoric Site (44CU6)
- Prehistoric Sites
- Kelly's Ford Action, November 7, 1863 (area of heaviest casualties)

Jonas Run, Area of Historic Interest includes the following sites:

- Bloomsberry (Pulliam Place, Mark)
- Western View (Griffith Place)
- Site 242, CSA Butler and Wickham Troop Position (middle)
- Site 243, USA Duffie Troop Positions (middle)
- Site 56, Beckham Farm

Hansbrough's Ridge, Area of Historic Interest includes the following sites:

- Site 72, Doggett Farm
- Site 240, USA Duffie, Troop Positions (early)
- Site 241, CSA Butler and Wickham Troop Positions (early)

Fleetwood Hill, Area of Historic Interest includes the following sites:

- Beauregard Farm Manager's House
- Site 2 - Beauregard Farm
- Brandy Station Battle Marker
- Herring's Tavern Site
- P. Tavern Site

St. James Church, Area of Historic Interest includes the following sites:

- Site 5, Gee Farm
- Site 6, St. James Church and Cemetery
- Site 226, CSA Hampton and Jones, troop positions (early)

Cunningham Farm, Area of Historic Interest, includes the following sites:

- Gun emplacements atop hill
- Site 251, Stone wall near Cunningham Farm

Beverley's Ford, Area of Historic Interest includes the following sites:

- Beverley's Ford Sector
- Beverley's Ford Dam, and Site 23, navigation canal and dam
- Site 24, Beverley's Ford
- Site 25, Beverley's Mill
- Site 27, Cunningham blacksmith
- Gun emplacements

The Cedar Mountain Battlefield

The Battle of Cedar Mountain took place on August 9, 1862. Also known as the Battle of Slaughter's Mountain or Cedar Run, the battle involved approximately 28,000 active troops, 20,000 of them Confederate, under command of Major General Thomas J. 'Stonewall' Jackson. Opposing this force was Major General John Pope's Army of Virginia, in its first action. The five-hour fight was intense, with Union casualties at thirty percent of the troops engaged, 2,400 killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederates lost six percent of their force totaling approximately 1,300. The importance of the battle is often debated, but it has been described as a crucial preliminary battle in the Second Manassas campaign.

Further details about the battle can be found in [The Historic Site Survey](#). This area of historic interest, unlike Brandy Station, is encompassed in a single, contiguous area.

The Cedar Mountain Battlefield, Area of Historic Interest includes the following sites:

- 27th Indiana Monument
- 28th New York Monument
- 3rd Wisconsin Monument
- 46th Pennsylvania Monument
- 10th Maine Monument
- United Daughters of the Confederacy Monument
- Proctor's Store
- Proctor's Place

Cedar Mountain Battlefield, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A8):

The area delineated encompasses the main area of fighting, the area of five early 20th century memorials to the battle, and the area of the majority of fifty-five small markers.

The Historic Site Survey delineates two additional boundaries. One is that of the U.S. Park Service (1987) and the other is that of the Virginia Historic Landmarks commission (1988). “An Assessment of the Cedar Mountain Battlefield in Culpeper County” indicates the basis for the area shown and details the battle.

Historic Village and Cultural Centers

The areas of historic interest which follow focus on crossroads throughout the County which have become known in some cases as village or cultural centers. These areas generally have been at the location of a general store, post office or other commerce site. They are historically significant in the context of the development of the County. These areas are mapped and described on pages IX-18 through IX-25 They include:

Brandy Station	Lignum
Griffinsburg	Mitchells
Jeffersonton	Rapidan
LaGrange	Stevensburg

Brandy Station, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A9):

The Brandy Station area of community interest includes most of the older structures in the village of Brandy Station and is outlined on the area map below. Most of the area identified is south of Route 15/29 and the Southern Railroad corridor. There are many late 19th and early 20th century structures, with the newer structures generally in keeping with the older. Any new construction should be encouraged to maintain that scale. The structures of local significance include Blue Haven, Bailey’s Store, Stone-Compton House, Brandy Baptist Church, Christ Church Rectory, Christ Episcopal Church, Brandy Station Post Office, Fleetwood Methodist Church, Humphries House, and Stevens Masonic Lodge. A more intensive historic-site survey or archaeological reconnaissance is probably not needed when considering development in this area.

Griffinsburg, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A10):

This is the ‘newest’ of Culpeper County’s historic areas and many of the buildings date from the 1920’s, with the oldest structure being Yates Inn, circa 1906. The nearby mountains and valleys explain the success of two country inns in Griffinsburg. The remaining buildings are associated with persons of note. It is recommended that new construction in the area should skirt the structures by approximately 300 feet. Historic structures include Soldier’s Rest, Soldier’s Rest Cottage, Conner Yates Place, and Yates Store and Griffinsburg Post Office.

Jeffersonton, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A11):

The Village of Jeffersonton has roots in two towns: Jefferson Town, the southern part, and Wealsborough, the northern part of the village. By the late 1820's, Jeffersonton (as the U.S. Post Office called it) had eclipsed Stevensburg as Culpeper's leading city, partly due to the opening of Jeffersonton Academy. Significant structures in the Jeffersonton area of historic interest include the Jefferson Baptist Church, dating 1848 and a potential National Historic Site, the Jefferson Methodist Church, dated 1907, and ten historic residences. Also of significance are the area around the Baptist Church where a Civil War skirmish occurred, and the Jeffersonton Academy archaeological site. Boundaries of this historic area extend 300 feet from the existing historic structures and 50 feet east of the wood line that lies southeast of the Baptist Church.

LaGrange, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A12):

Significant structures in the LaGrange area of historic interest include the Brown Brothers Store, the LaGrange Post Office, including a second LaGrange Post Office, Luther Brown House, Brown's Shop, and the Herbert Brown House. These buildings all date from the turn of the 20th century.

The boundaries of the LaGrange area of historic interest extend 300 feet from Route 610 in both directions, 300 feet east of the LaGrange store and post office and 300 feet west of the Herbert Brown House.

Lignum, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A13):

Lignum, Latin for wood, started with the establishment of Absalom Graves Willis' steam powered sawmill, which produced and assembled hardwood barrels after the Civil War. The village grew, adding residences, stores, shops, and the first rural accredited high school in Culpeper. Both the Depression and the construction of Route 3 had negative impacts on Lignum. Historic structures located in the Lignum area of historic interest include the Lael Baptist Church, J. A. Brown's Store, the Lignum School, Willis' Store, Hopewell Methodist Church, and six residences. Two archaeological sites also have been identified. The designated area of historic interest includes these historic structures and an additional buffer. This area does not, however, preclude future widening of Route 3, which can be done without impacting any pre-1950 buildings.

Mitchells, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A14):

This area began as Mitchell's Station, a stop on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in 1854. The area includes 13 historic structures: the Andrew Mahoney House, Mitchell's Post Office, Southard House, Mitchell's Presbyterian Church, Mitchell's School, Little Villa, the McMullan House, Mitchells Store, Mitchells Post Office, Bethel Baptist Church, the Nellie Lewis House, the Harvey Carpenter Place, and the Smoot Place. Also included is one archaeological site, the William Mitchell Plantation site, home of "Uncle Billy" Mitchell, the man responsible for the

village's name. Boundaries of this area enclose the listed structures in addition to an extra 300 feet around them. Three houses included in this area date from post 1950, but are in character with the older structures.

Rapidan, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A15):

Previously known as Waugh's Ford, this area was named Rapidan when the railroad came through in the mid-1850's. The entire area includes land in both Culpeper and Orange Counties, and was designated the Rapidan Historic District in 1915 by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Fourteen structures are included in this area. Area boundaries enclose all these structures with an additional 300-foot buffer.

Stevensburg, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A16):

This area contains the remains of the old village of Stevensburg, Culpeper County's first village of prominence. While there are only two homes in the village which retain their 19th century look, there are 15 structures which date from the early 20th century or earlier. The newer homes are in scale with the older homes. Much of the village is hidden from Route 3 by a barrier of cedar trees. This area also includes the Stevensburg Baptist Church and its cemetery. The new buildings in this area should blend in with the old, especially in regard to scale.

Other Areas of Historic Interest

In addition to the battlefield sites, crossroads, villages, and cultural areas of historic interest, there are several other areas which are important. Three of these are located along Culpeper County's rivers, and two others are identified for their high concentration of significant features. Each of these areas is unique. They are mapped and described on pages IX-27 through IX-36 of this chapter. They are:

- Hazel River
- Hansbrough's Ridge Encampment
- Mount Pony
- Raccoon Ford
- Rappahannock River Fortifications
- Richard's Ford-Hassininga

Hazel River, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A17):

The Hazel River-Ryland Chapel area of historic interest extends from the crossroads of old Ryland Chapel east to Hurt's Ford on the Hazel River. This area is scenic as well as historic. At the center, Ryland Chapel Road follows the ridge, and along its 2 miles are nine homes dating from the mid-to-late 19th century. The most important is North cliff, built in 1847, which is a potential National Register Site. In addition to North cliff, the homes of interest include Rock Springs, Spring Hill, Clover Hill, Edgewood, Haught Place, Homeland, and Coons Place. Also, an inordinate number of interesting outbuildings accompany the homes. At least

three of the outbuildings are log corn houses. The ruins of Oakley are more than passing interest as well. It is recommended that any future development in this area should proceed with extreme care, especially regarding the building setbacks, since most of these homes are set a good distance from the road. The Hazel River itself is one of very few in Virginia which qualifies as Tier III resource, a designation which requires very limited protective measures but also provides significant eco-tourism potential.

A description of the historic sites is detailed on the map below.

The following significant sites are located within the Hazel River area of historic interest:

Spring Hill:

Names for a never-failing spring, the west section of the 2 ½ story weatherboard home dates to 1837. The attached east section dates to 1840 and both sections were built for William Coons, owner from 1815-1851. Spring Hill was one of the favorite haunts of J. E. B. Stuart and staff. Architectural features include a brick foundation, gable roof, brick interior chimney at the east gable end, and a north facing two story wing dating from the late 19th century. Porches and a shed wing are post World War II. Surviving outbuildings include a corn house and a gable roofed weatherboard slave quarters.

Clover Hill:

The house was built for William Coons around 1830. Since then, there have been many additions. The house is 2½ stories, weather boarded, with both stone and brick foundations. There are two decaying dependencies which date from the 19th century.

Edgewood:

William Starke may have had this home built for a farm overseer around 1810. The north section of the home is the oldest. It sits lower than the south section and is highlighted by a brick end chimney. A meat house and a corn crib are located in the yard and appear to date from the early 20th century.

Rock Springs:

This 'new' Rock Springs house was built for Arthur E. Stark, County Administrator, 1900. The two-story weatherboard home, now aluminum sided, has gabled roof, stone foundation, and features a brick end chimney on the west side. There are two outbuildings, a storage building a corn house. The corn house may date from the 1830's. It has a gable roof, stone piers, log, with vertical wooden plank in the gable.

Rock Springs Kitchen:

This last surviving outbuilding of the pre-Civil War Stark place dates from 1830. The main house burned down before 1900 and the kitchen was then added and it was converted to a tenant house. It is weatherboard over log 1 1/2 stories, with a gabled roof.

Haught Place:

Jacob Riis Haught built this house early in the 1920's after an older home on the site burned. This 1920's, two-story house is weather boarded, then stuccoed and aluminum sided, and has a stone foundation.

North Cliff:

Etched into the front door is the notation "North Cliff 1847". This home was built for Col. Robertson Coons, a prominent farmer. The two-story, L-shaped home is brick with three interior end chimneys. There is an English basement with a water table. Below the gabled roof line is a dog-tooth cornice. There is a small raised entrance portico of one bay and gabled roof, with Doric columns on the west end. A one-bay portico, with doubled Doric columns and a flat roof on the south side of shelters the main door. The door has sidelights and a transom with fine dentil molding underneath. John Spilman of Warrenton designed and built this home with slave labor. The plans may be housed at the Virginia Historical Society. There are three outbuildings which date from the pre-Civil War years. They include a log corn house with vertical planking below its gabled roof line; a building that has served as a kitchen and possibly as a schoolhouse; and a stone, gabled roof dairy.

North Cliff Stables:

This seventeen stall stable was built around 1950, and is probably the handsomest concrete block building in Culpeper County.

Coons Place, Warren (Beauchamp Hall):

This home dates from around 1895 and was probably built for L. A. Corbin. This 2 ½ story home is marked by a steeply pitched central pediment with circular window and spoke-like mullions. The roof line is gabled and there is a central brick chimney with flues leading to four fireplaces. The foundation is stone. The door has transom and sidelights. There is a two story board-and-batten kitchen and servants' quarters which date from the late 1890's. It has a stone foundation and root cellar, and dog-tooth pattern lines the gabled roof.

Homeland: This property was originally part of Spring Hill, then called Oakley. Parts of the home date from the mid-1800's and from 1898. Homeland is largely two stories, with gabled roof lines and a stone foundation. Its weatherboard is covered with vinyl siding. The oldest section is on the north side and has an interior brick end chimney on the west end.

Hansbrough's Ridge 1863-1864 Encampment, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A18):

The Hansbrough's Ridge Encampment was the winter camp site of the 20th Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (see page IX-8). This encampment is located northeast of Stevensburg, on the eastern side of Hansbrough's Ridge. The site contains shallow depressions where the soldiers built houses, and many fallen chimney bases which retain the original firebox and hearth shapes. There is also visible remains of an apparent breastwork.

This site is designated on the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Inventory and is a potential National Register Site. There has been, however, a great deal of disruption and relic hunting in this area in recent years.

Mount Pony, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A19):

On the map below are approximate boundaries noted for this district. This area consists mainly of prime agricultural soils and has an extensive agricultural history. The intent is to conserve the aura of a beautiful section of farmland in proximity to the Town of Culpeper. The area is bisected by Route 3, which is planned for widening to four lanes in the immediate future. It is recommended that the development in this area consider the road improvements during the planning process. The western boundary is 300 feet west of the old Georgetown-to-Nalle's Mill Road. The northern boundary is generally Mountain Run. The southern boundaries encompass Mount Pony.

Within this area, most or all was part of Charles Carter's early 18th century 36,000 acre Mount Pony Tract. Within a distance of three miles along Route 3, there are nine homes of historic interest, five dating pre-Civil War, two dating late in the century, and two from the turn of this century. In addition, there is the Georgetown-to-Nalle's Mill Road, the Mount Pony Church Marker, and the rock drawing atop Mount Pony. There are undoubtedly other sites of interest which have not been field checked for this chapter. A description of the historic sites follows below.

The following significant sites are located within the Mount Pony area of historic interest:

Ashland:

This home was built by James A. Beckham, County Administrator 1840. The house served as a hospital during the Civil War. The 2 ½ story home has two brick end chimneys framing a gabled roof with two French Gothic dormers on the entrance side. Its weatherboard has been covered with composition siding, and its stone foundation has been parged with concrete. About 100 feet east of the house is one of the surviving slave quarters. The building has a gabled roof, is 1 ½ stories, has a central brick chimney and the front door has sidelights and a transom. The quarters housed two families.

Mount Castle (Signal Hill):

It is estimate that the home was built around 1884. Mount Castle has 2 ½ stories, is cross-shaped, and has a crossed gable roof pierced by two interior corbeled brick chimneys. The front gable is offset to the east, and a lower pitched porch pediment is below the gable. The full, front wrap-around porch extends to the east and west of the house. Double segmental arches crown the tall windows. There are three-sided one-story projection bays at east and west. The transom over the front door is tall, to match the windows' height. A prominent circular window is near the apex of the gable.

Mount Pony Baptist Church Marker:

The marker is located about 100 feet west of the old Georgetown-to-Nalle's Mill Road. Writing on the plain granite shaft reads: "HERE STOOD THE MOUNT PONY CHURCH/ORGANIZED 1774/MOVED TO CULPEPER 1833/NAME CHANGED TO CULPEPER BAPTIST CHURCH 1873/THIS STONE ERECTED 1907".

Mount Pony 'Pony' Sculpture:

This is accessible only by a trail and is located on a narrow crevice some 300 feet west of the southeast crest of the mount. Local lore often attributes the sculpture to Indians with the name of the mountain taken from the sculpture. This sculpture measures about three by three feet and is raised in bas-relief about two or three inches from the rock surface.

Georgetown-to-Nalle's Mill Road:

This road, one of Culpeper's oldest, is mentioned in deeds to Grassland of 1889 and 1912. It was still used as a farm road in the 1930's. It may be important as part of future greenway in conjunction with the Mount Pony Baptist Church Marker.

Massey Place:

This rectangular 1 ½ story home is the lone survivor of George Town, a name coined by George and Deborah Haywood when they subdivided their land in 1793. William Massey built the house in the early 1820's. Its front or south facade is marked by five French Gothic dormers. The house has a catslide roof, has weatherboard siding and a stone foundation, largely covered by cement. There is a rear wing, which is lower than the front section, with gabled roof and dormers which face east and west. This wing gives the house an L-shape.

Grassland:

The home dates to 1889 and is a T-shaped, two story weather boarded home with a gabled roof and three interior chimneys. Below the front facade's central pediment is a one-bay portico sheltering a door with sidelights. The home is a good example of a substantial farmhouse of the late 19th century.

Hall Place, Henry:

This simple two-story, gable roofed home, set between two brick end chimneys, probably dates from before the Civil War, and was built as a farm hand's house. The foundation is stone, the cladding is weatherboard, covered by composition siding, and there is a plain two-bay front porch.

Raccoon Ford, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A20):

Raccoon Ford, as the U.S. Post Office called it, began with John Alcocke's mill circa 1815, the post (probably a store and blacksmith shop) 1825, and, by 1834, also contained eight homes, the mill complex extending to both sides of the Rapidan, a shoe and boot factory, tailor, wagon-maker, and carriage-maker. The population of this area was eighty. After its near destruction during the Civil War, Gustavus Brown Wallace Nalles built the village. In the early 1880's, he began selling lots. Photographs of the village show three stores standing before 1913. Severe floods in 1937 and 1942 washed away the mill and the bridge, respectively, with the last store burning in 1949 and the post office closing in 1951.

Rappahannock River Fortifications, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A21):

This area is intended to include the site in which semicircular Civil War fortifications were visible in 1937 (see Site 176, Historic Site Survey). It includes a section within the boundary of the November 7, 1863, Rappahannock Station Battle. It would be appropriate to require a thorough field check to definitively establish the limits of this area necessary to preserve the fortifications.

Richard's Ford-Hassininga, Area of Historic Interest (Map 9.A22):

This area includes the prehistoric village of Hassininga, and the general area near Richard's Ford and Ferry, including the locks, dams, and associated structures of Powell's Canal of the Rappahannock Navigation. The area is one of the most important, nearly pristine regions of the County, with sites dating from prehistoric times through the mid-19th century.

The National Register of Historic Places

Created by the National Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is a national list of buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects with historical significance. It is designed to create a permanent record of the nation's historic resources. The principal purpose of National Register designation is to focus attention on and increase public awareness of the nation's historic resources.

Another function of the National Register designation is to mitigate potentially negative impacts of government funded projects. All Federal government agencies are required to assess the impact their actions may have on designated properties.

National Register designation also provides financial benefits to owners of registered properties. Specific financial incentives for registered properties include investment tax credits, tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes and qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation.

Four criteria are used to evaluate properties when reviewing their eligibility for the National Register:

1. The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the patterns of our history;
2. The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
3. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
4. The property has yielded, or is likely to yield, important information on prehistory or history.

Designation of a property on the National Register requires the consent of the owner. However, National Register designation does not restrict the property owner's use of the property in any way. The owner may alter or demolish buildings, or subdivide land, as long as no federal funds are involved in the project. Any restrictions which are put on the use of historic properties must be enacted by the local governing body.

There are several properties in the County which have been listed on the National Register. There are also a number of additional sites which have a strong potential to be listed. The following maps and tables list and locate each of these sites. Potential sites include primarily standing structures. Many canals, dams, fish traps, and other sites located along the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers have not been listed, but can be found in the Historic Sites Inventory.

**TABLE 9.1
NATIONAL REGISTER SITES**

DISTRICTS

1. Culpeper Historic District
2. Rapidan Historic District (see Rapidan Area of Historic Interest)

STRUCTURES-CULPEPER COUNTY
(Map 9.B)

1. Croftburn Farm
2. Eckington School
3. Elmwood
4. Farley
5. Greenville
6. Hansborough Ridge
7. Little Fork Episcopal Church
8. Locust Grove
9. Madden's Tavern
10. Maple Springs
11. Mitchells Presbyterian Church
12. Salubria
13. Signal Hill / Mount Castle

STUCTURES-TOWN OF CULPEPER

1. A.P. Hill Building
2. Burgandine House
3. Culpeper National Cemetery
4. Greenwood
5. Hill Mansion
6. Slaughter-Hill House

**TABLE 9.2
POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER SITES**

STRUCTURES (Map 9.C)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Afton | 10. LaGrange |
| 2. Annandale | 11. Mount Pleasant |
| 3. Auburn | 12. Mountain View |
| 4. Beauregard | 13. North Cliff |
| 5. Berry Hill | 14. Presq' Isle |
| 6. Brookside | 15. Rose Hill Farm |
| 7. Clover Hill | 16. Somerville |
| 8. Horse Shoe | 17. Stuart Field |
| 9. Jeffersonton Baptist Church | 18. Wheatdale |

GEORGE WASHINGTON SURVEY OF JULY 22, 1749

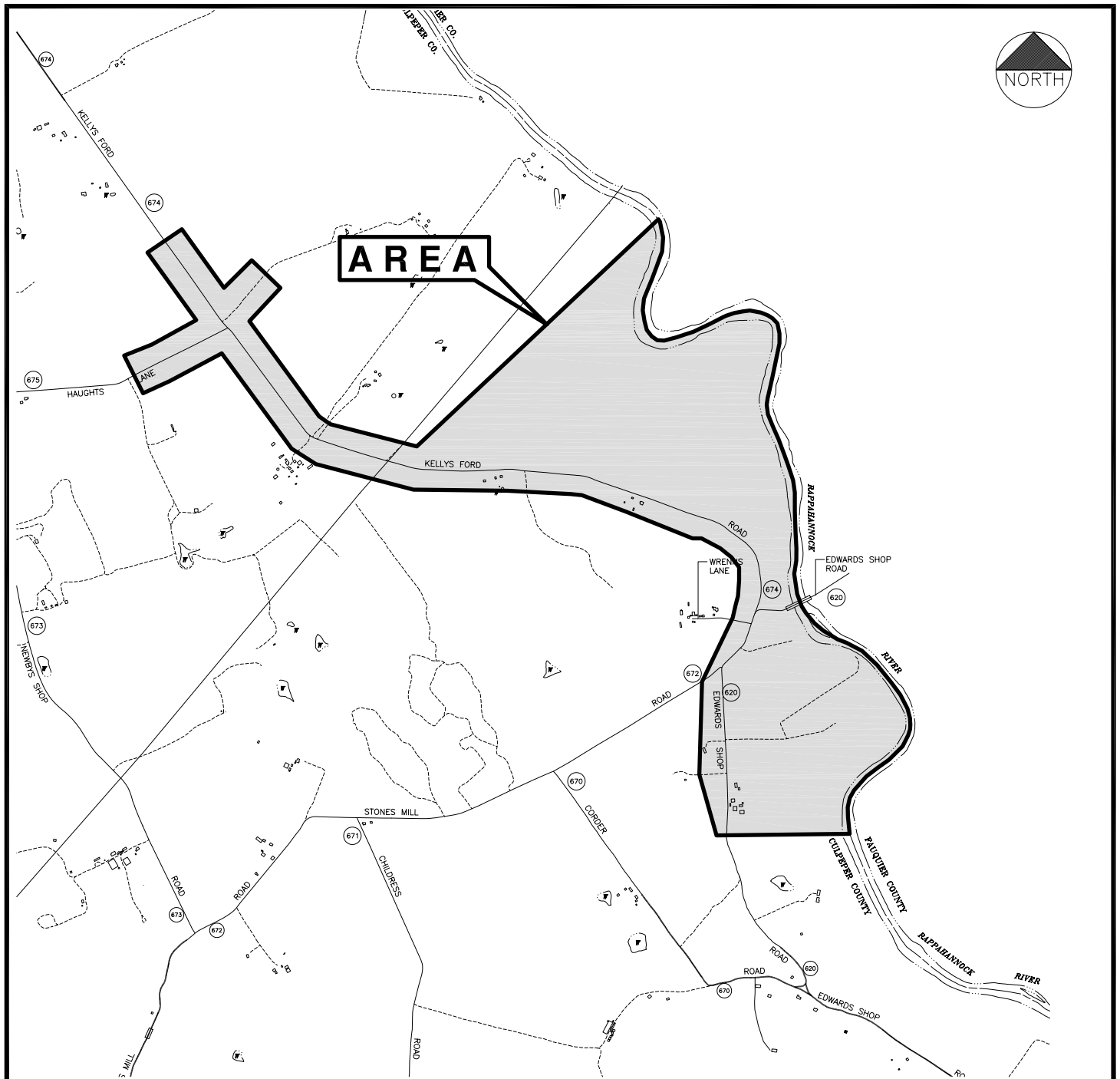
The College of William and Mary issued George Washington a surveying commission. He was appointed as surveyor of Culpeper County and on July 22, 1749, two days after being sworn in, Washington made his first professional survey. The location of that survey was on Flat Run in the eastern portion of the County near present-day Brandy Station. The survey is a scale drawing of a four-hundred acre tract embellished with a compass rose and a sketch of Mount Pony, a local landmark. George Washington signed his full name with his new title, "Surv[e]y[or] of Culpeper County."

Washington continued to sign his surveys carefully including the initials "S.C.C." (Surveyor of Culpeper County) until approximately August 1750. On November 3, 1750, Henry Lee became Surveyor of Culpeper County.

The survey is significant because it was Washington's first professional survey. It is even more significant when one considers that the title of surveyor was prestigious, and having received a survey commission was the beginning of George Washington's career. Washington took his first public oath when he was sworn in as Culpeper County Surveyor.

Map 9.D shows the location of the survey as indicated by deed research. George Washington continued surveying the Virginia frontier until the fall of 1753, and his work was never challenged.

9.A1: KELLY'S FORD AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



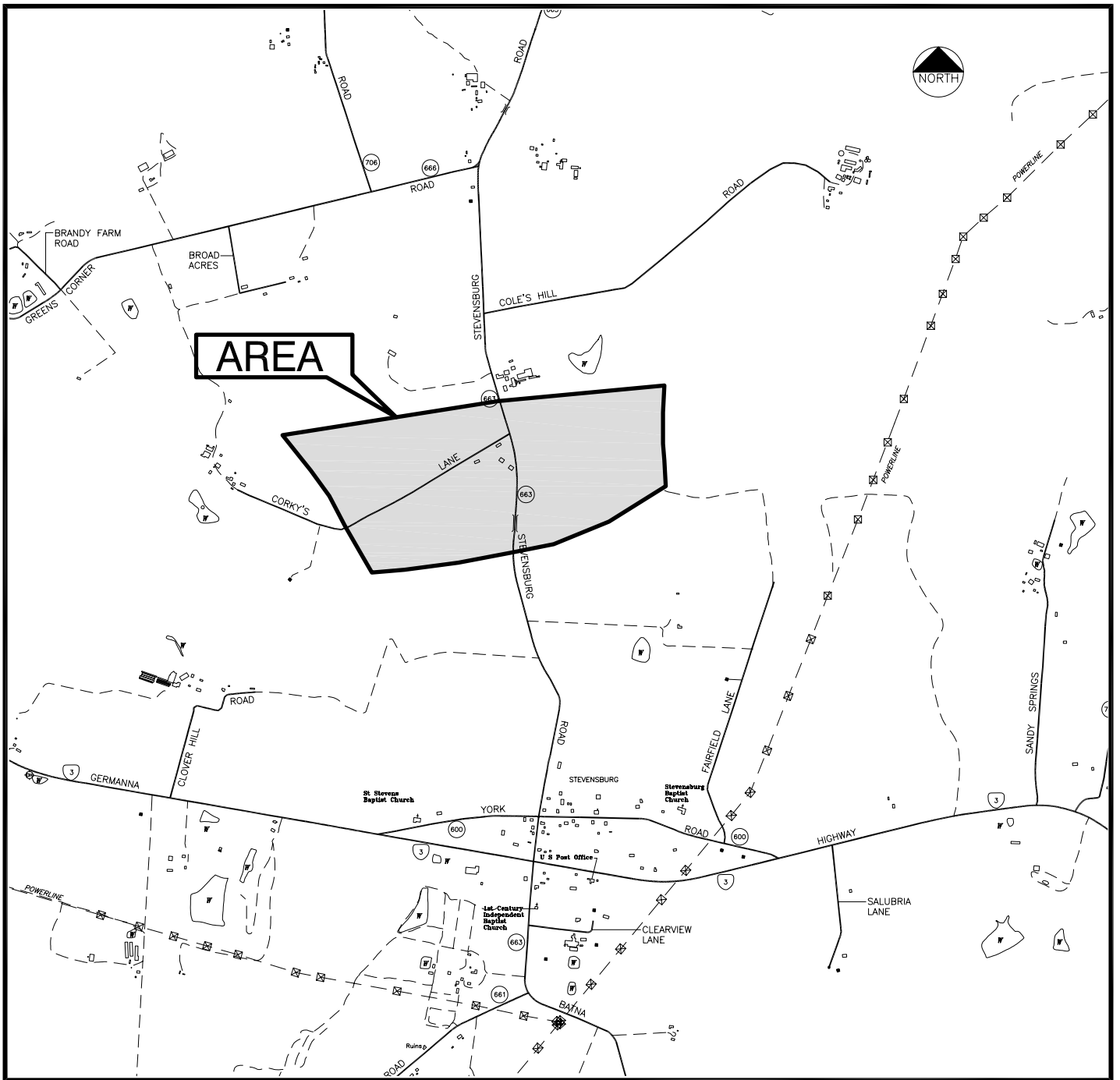
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 610

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 45, 46

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A2: MOUNTAIN RUN AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



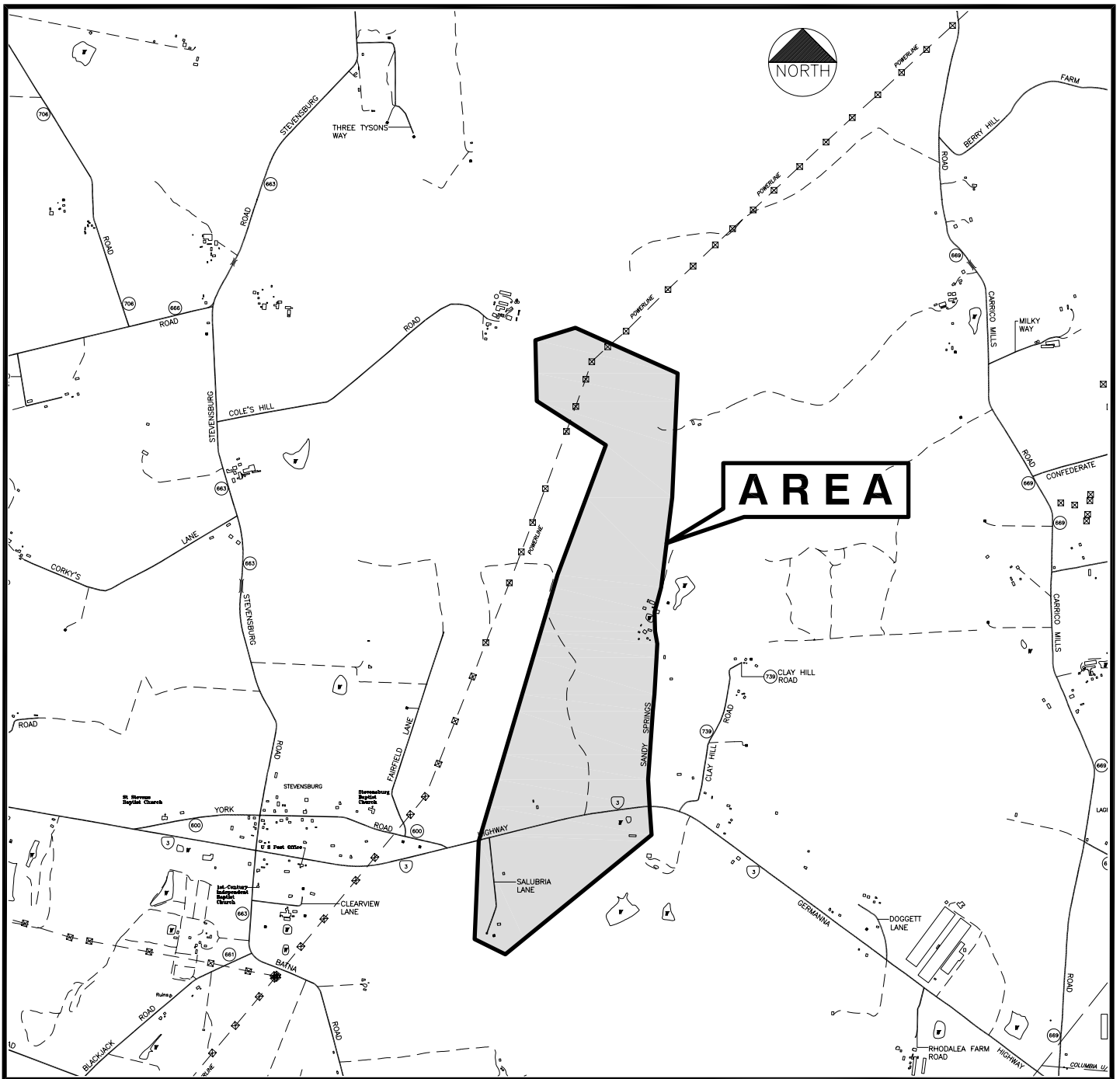
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 178

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 53

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A3: HANSBROUGH'S RIDGE AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



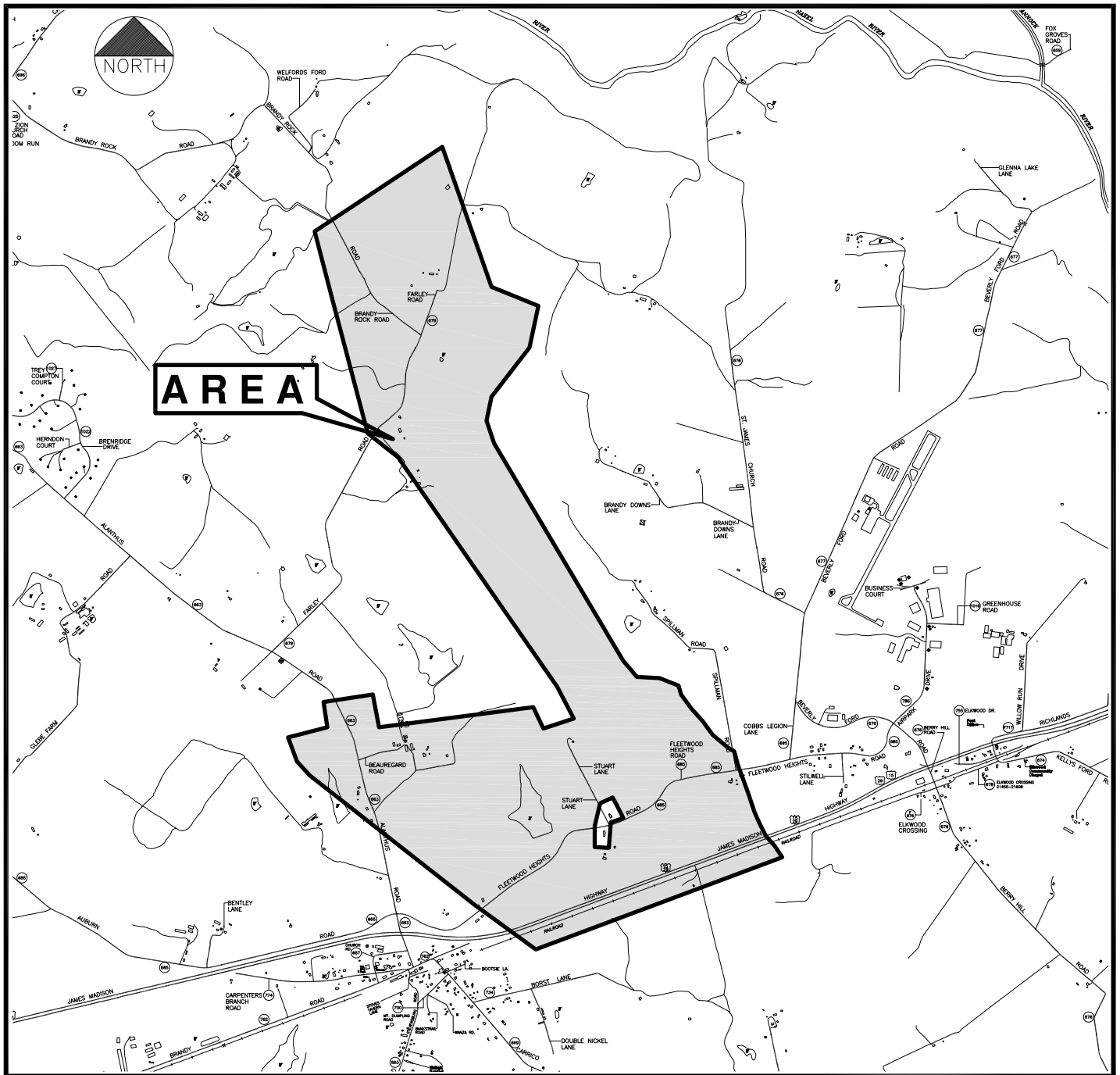
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 427

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 43, 53

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A4: FLEETWOOD HILL AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



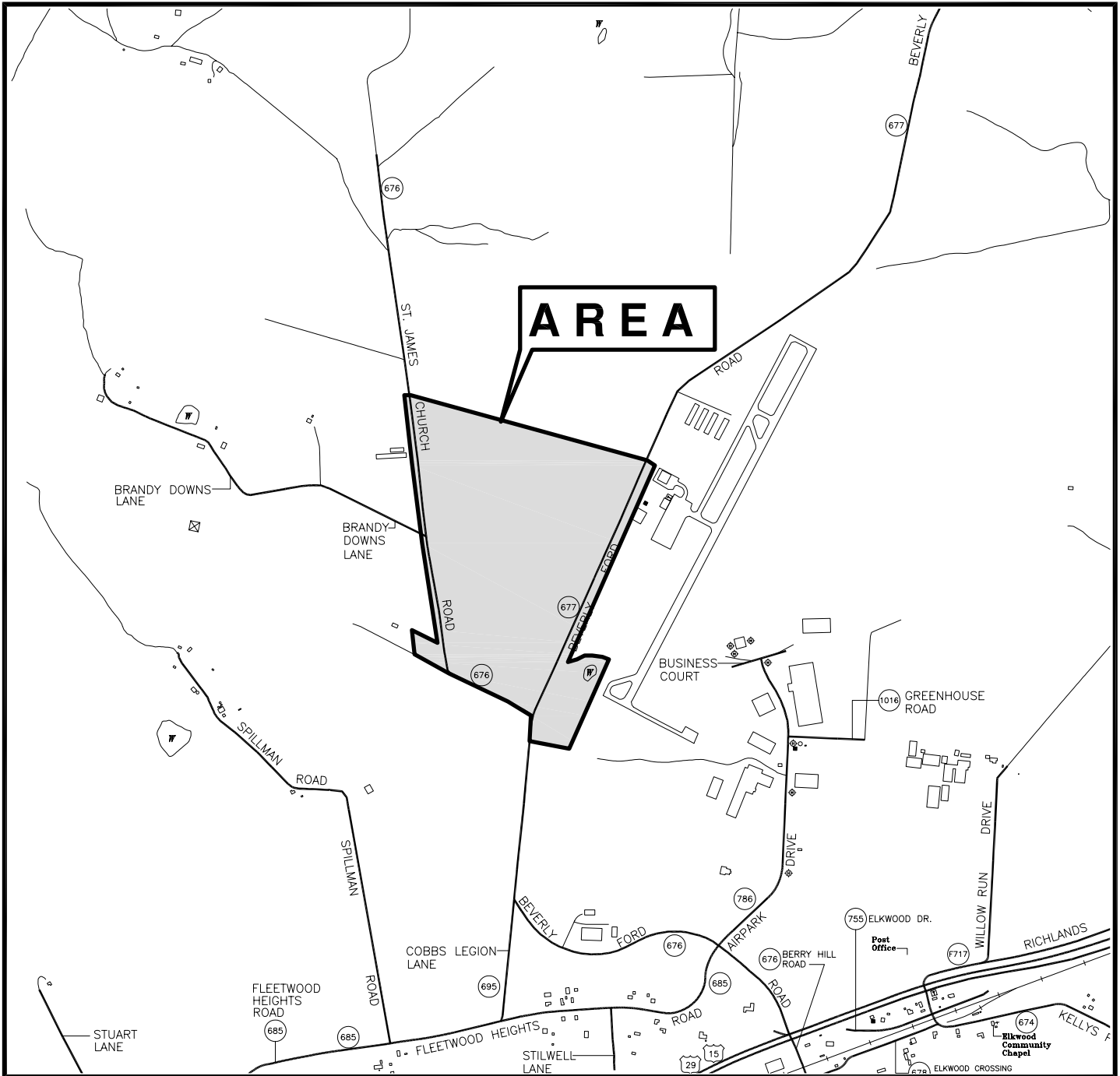
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 1370

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 33

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A5: ST. JAMES CHURCH AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



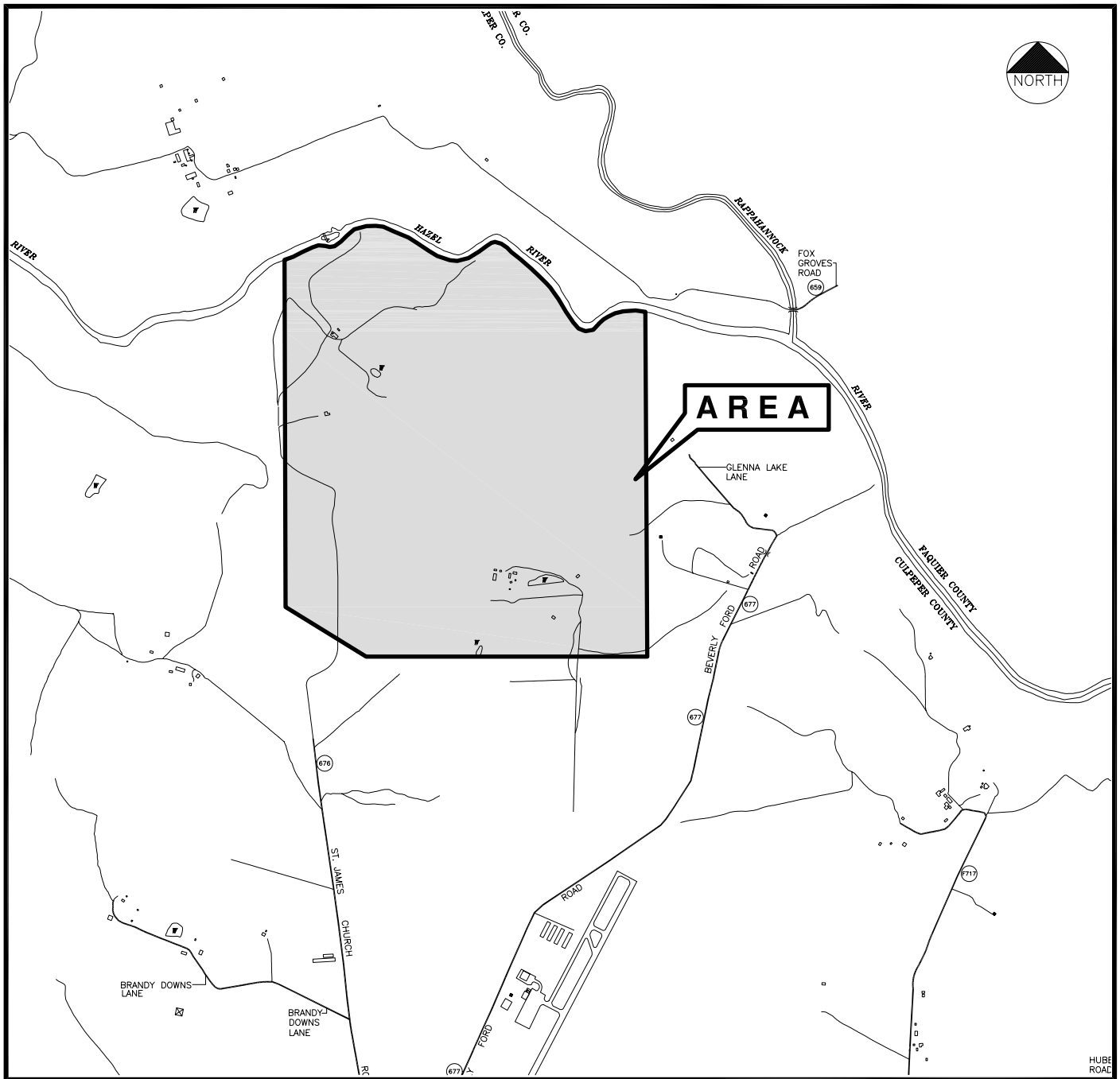
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 120

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 34

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A6: CUNNINGHAM FARM AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



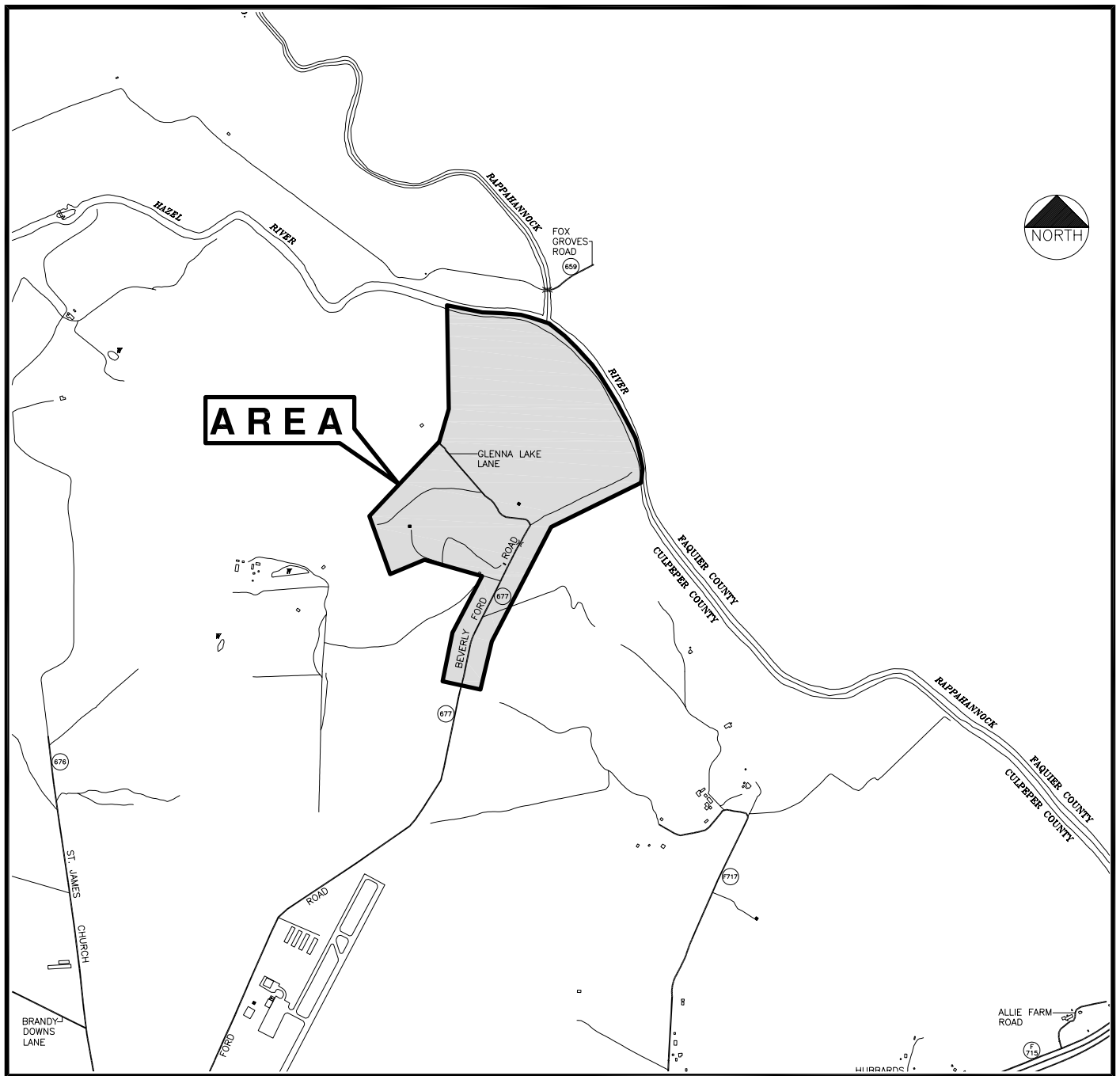
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 571

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 24

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A7: BEVERLEY'S FORD AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



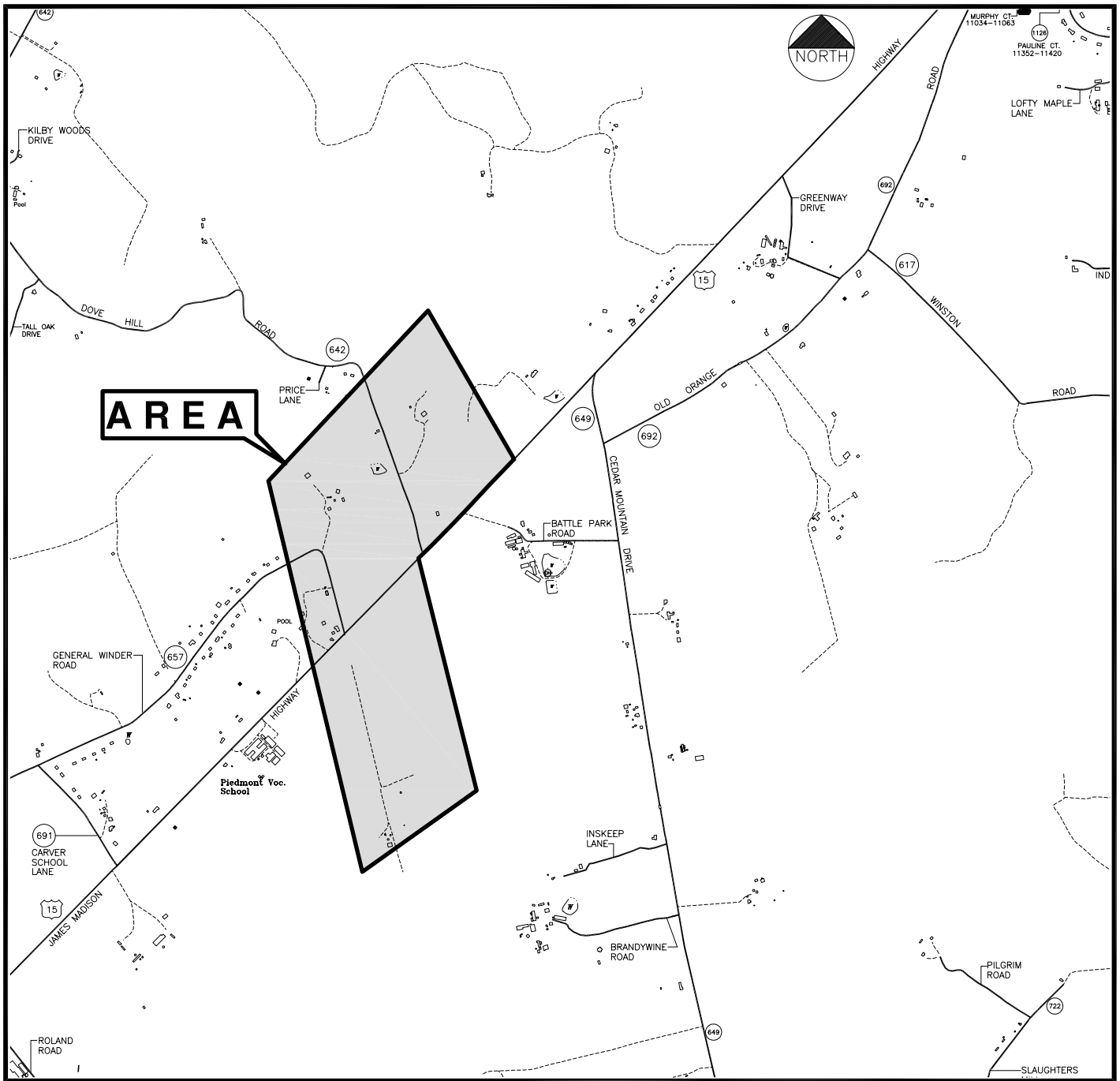
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 187

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 24, 34

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A8: CEDAR MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 281

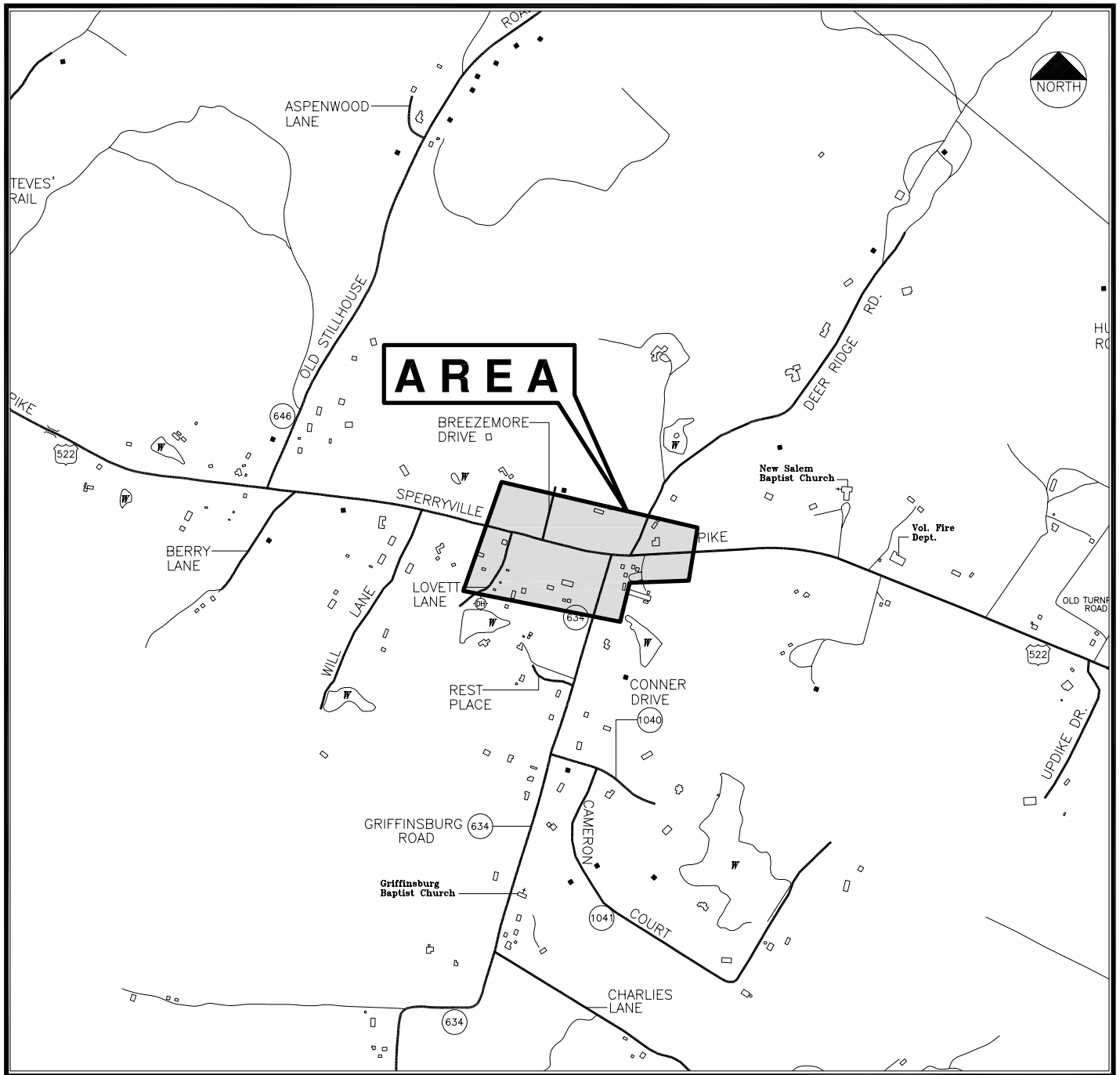
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 61

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: CEDAR MOUNTAIN

[illegible]**MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG**

9.A10: GRIFFINSBURG AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



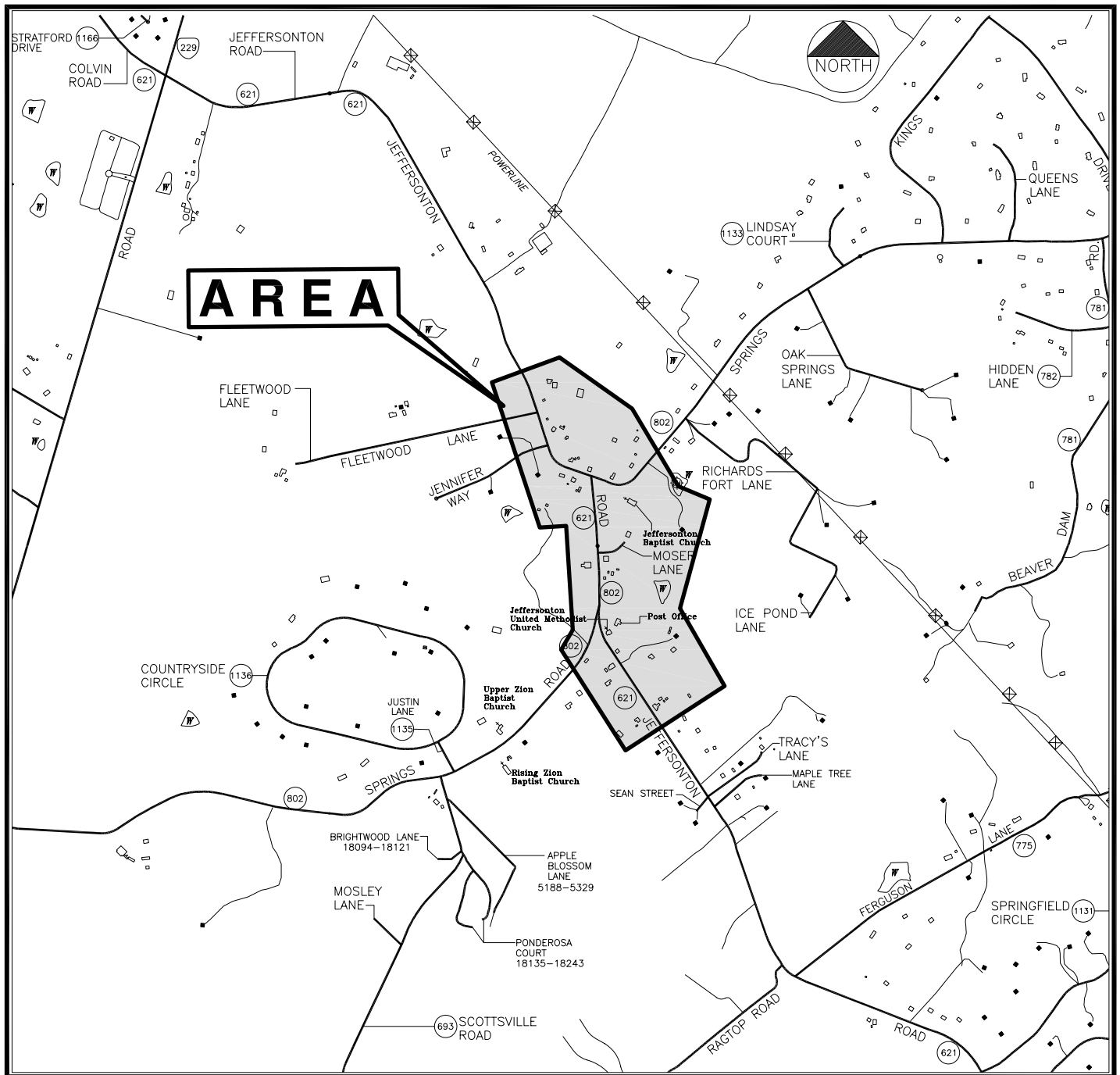
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 34

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL IMPORTANCE

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 28

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: SALEM

9.A11: JEFFERSONTON AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



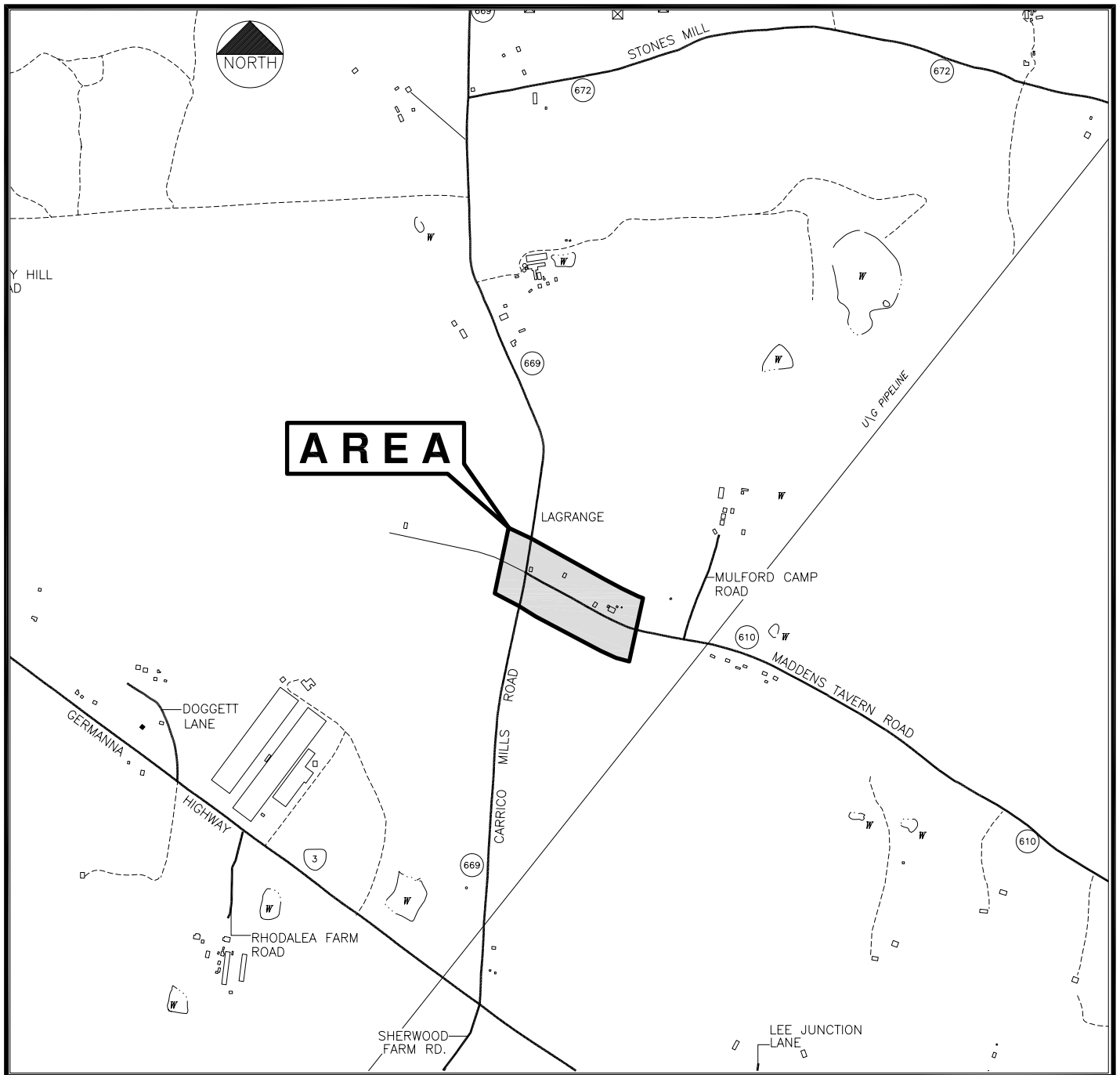
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 96

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 7, 8

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: JEFFERSON

9.A12: LAGRANGE AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



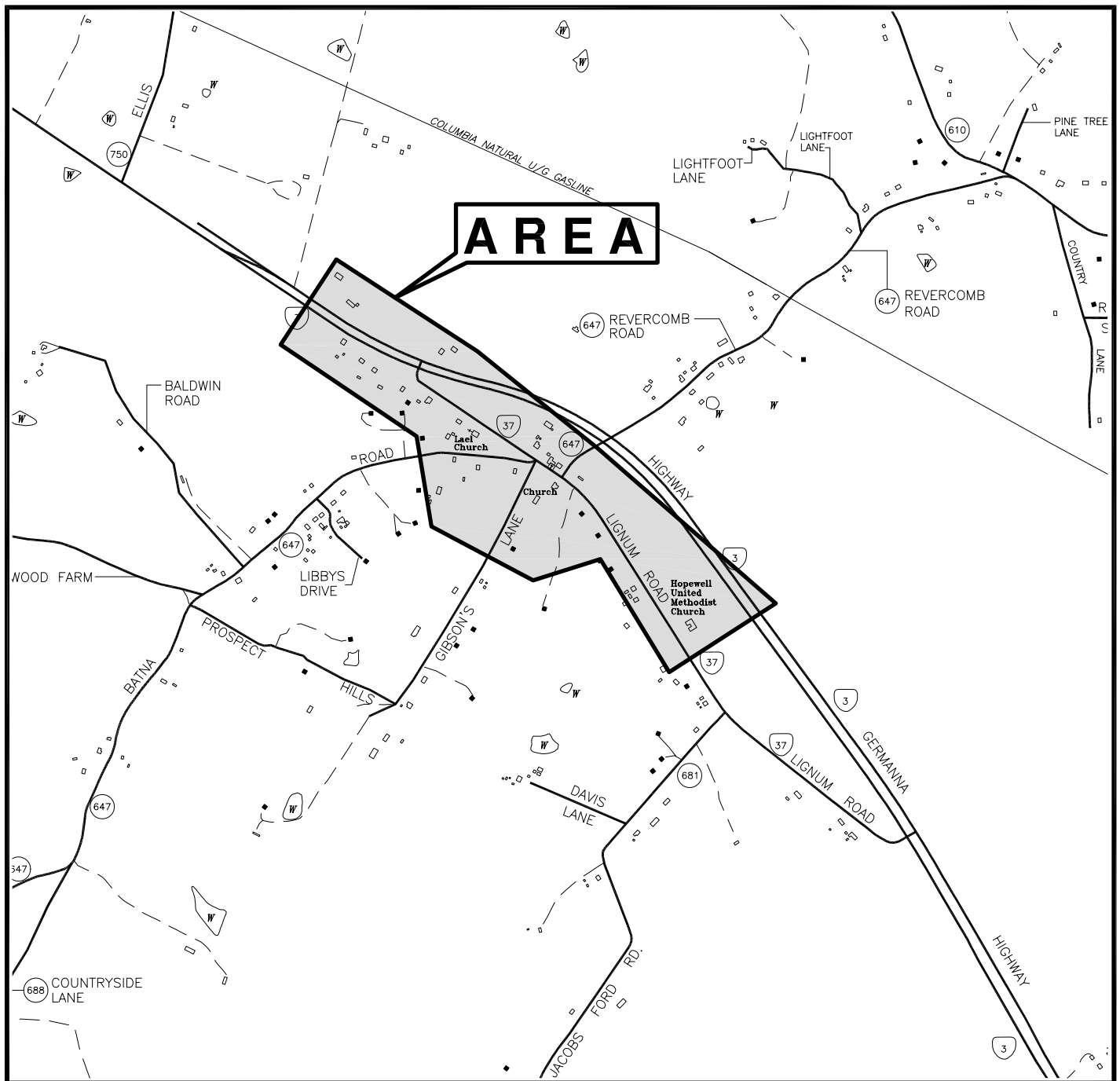
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 19

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL IMPORTANCE

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 54

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A13: LIGNUM AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



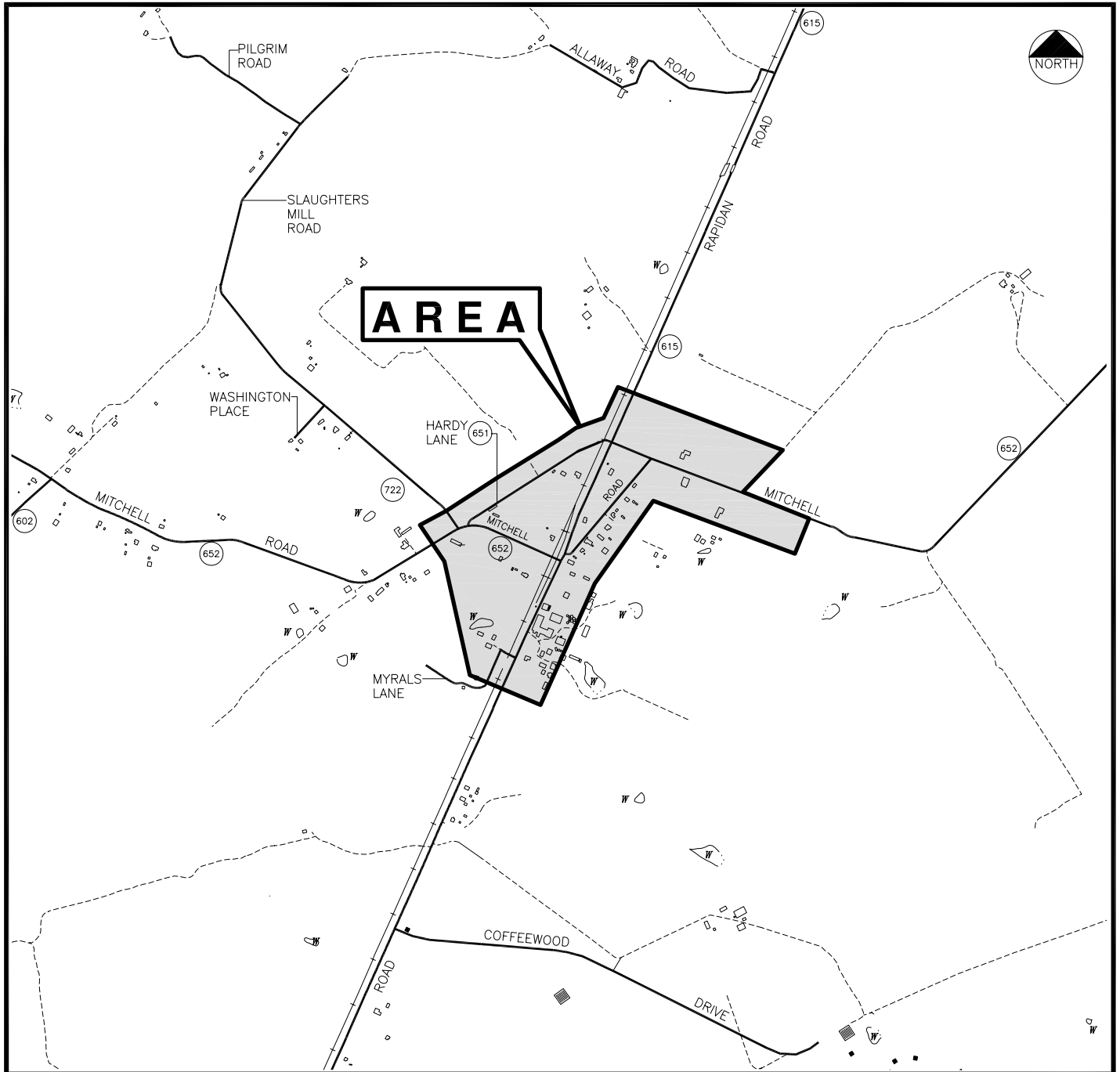
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 111

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL IMPORTANCE

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 54, 55, 66, 67

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A14: MITCHELLS AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



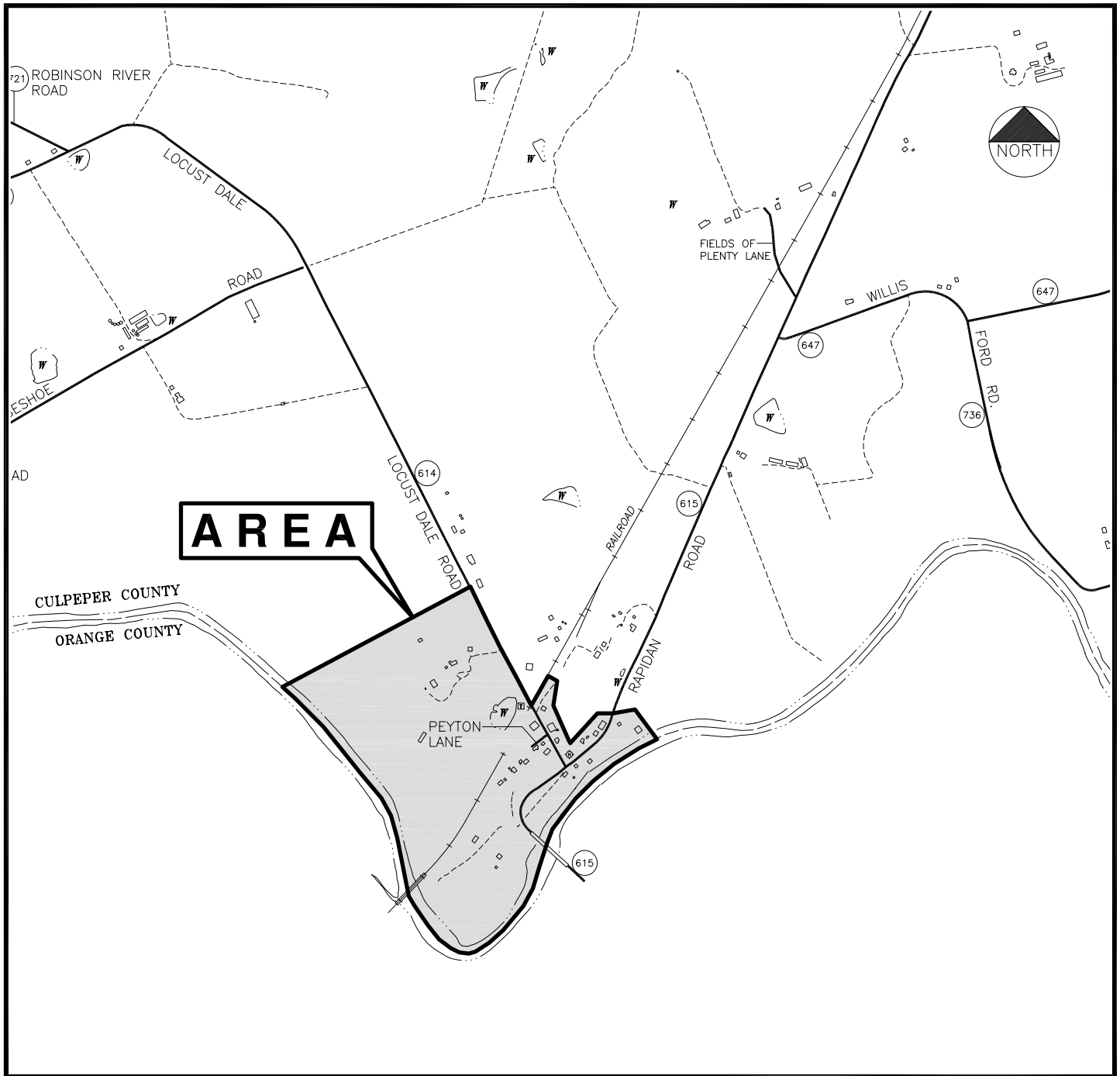
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 97

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL
(INCLUDES A NATIONAL REGISTER SITE)**

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 62

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: CEDAR MOUNTAIN

9.A15: RAPIDAN AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



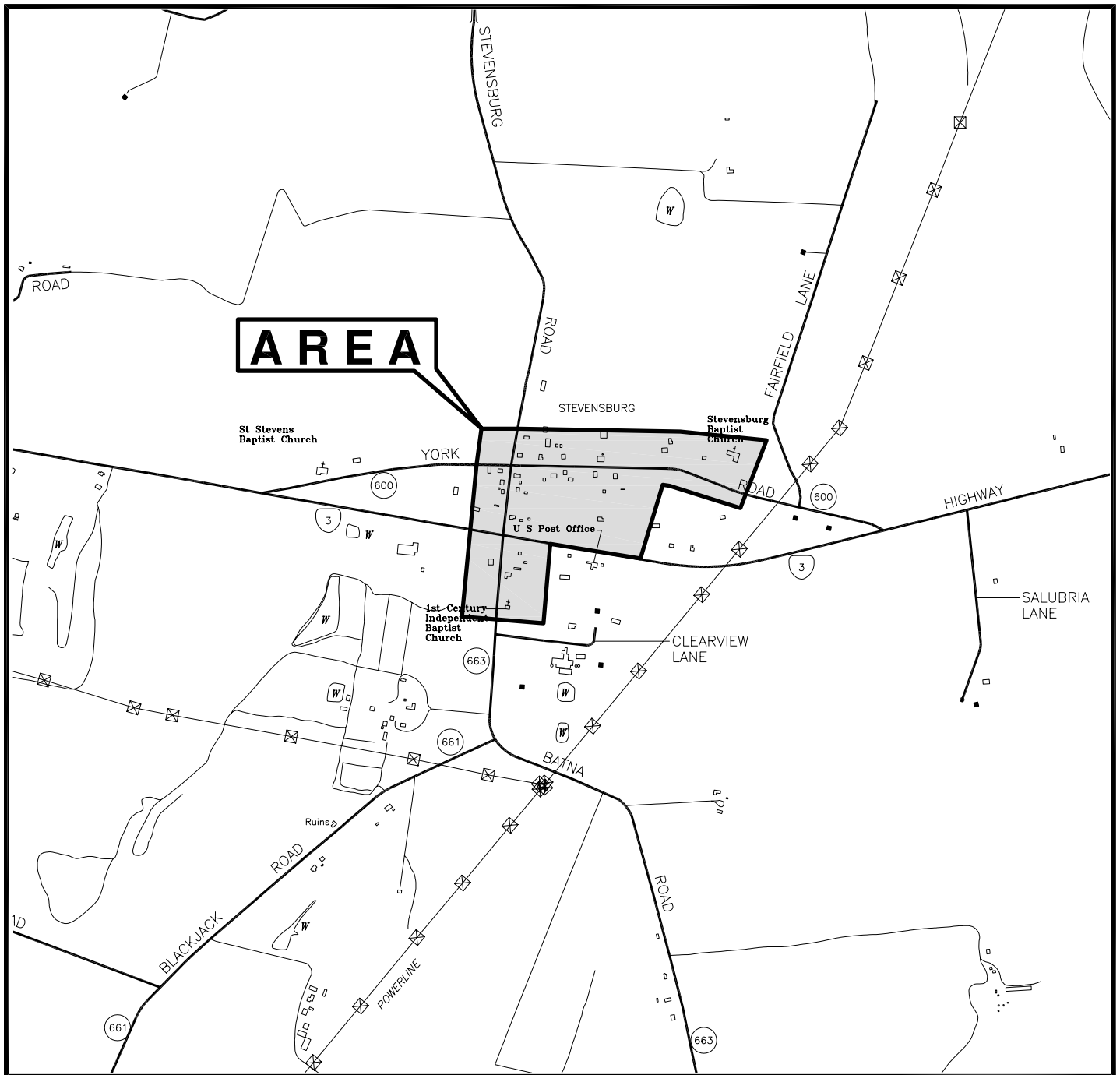
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 100

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 86

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: CEDAR MOUNTAIN

9.A16: STEVENSBURG AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 51

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL IMPORTANCE

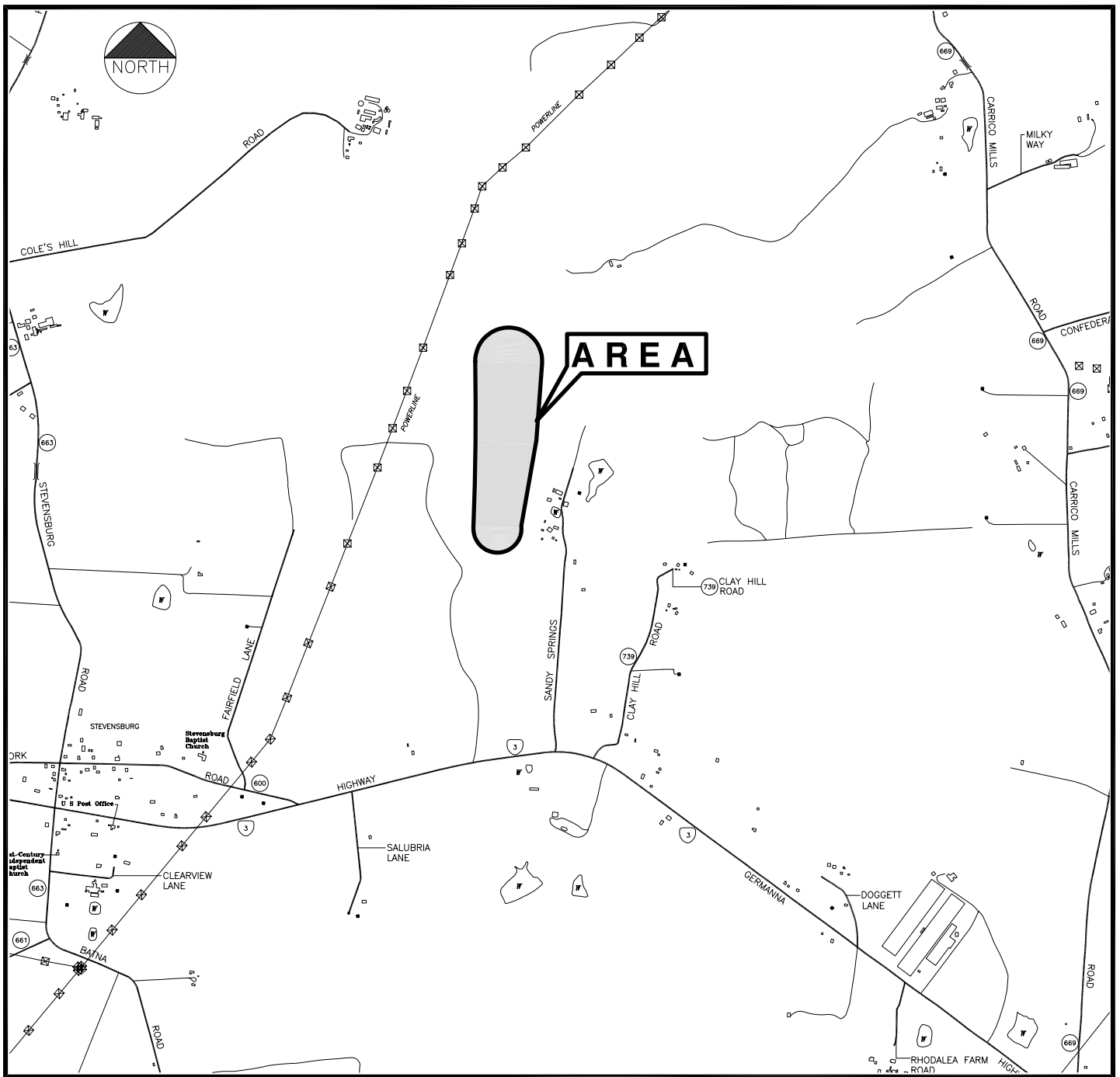
TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 53

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

AREA



9.A18: HANSBROUGH'S RIDGE 1863-1864 ENCAMPMENT AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 46

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 53

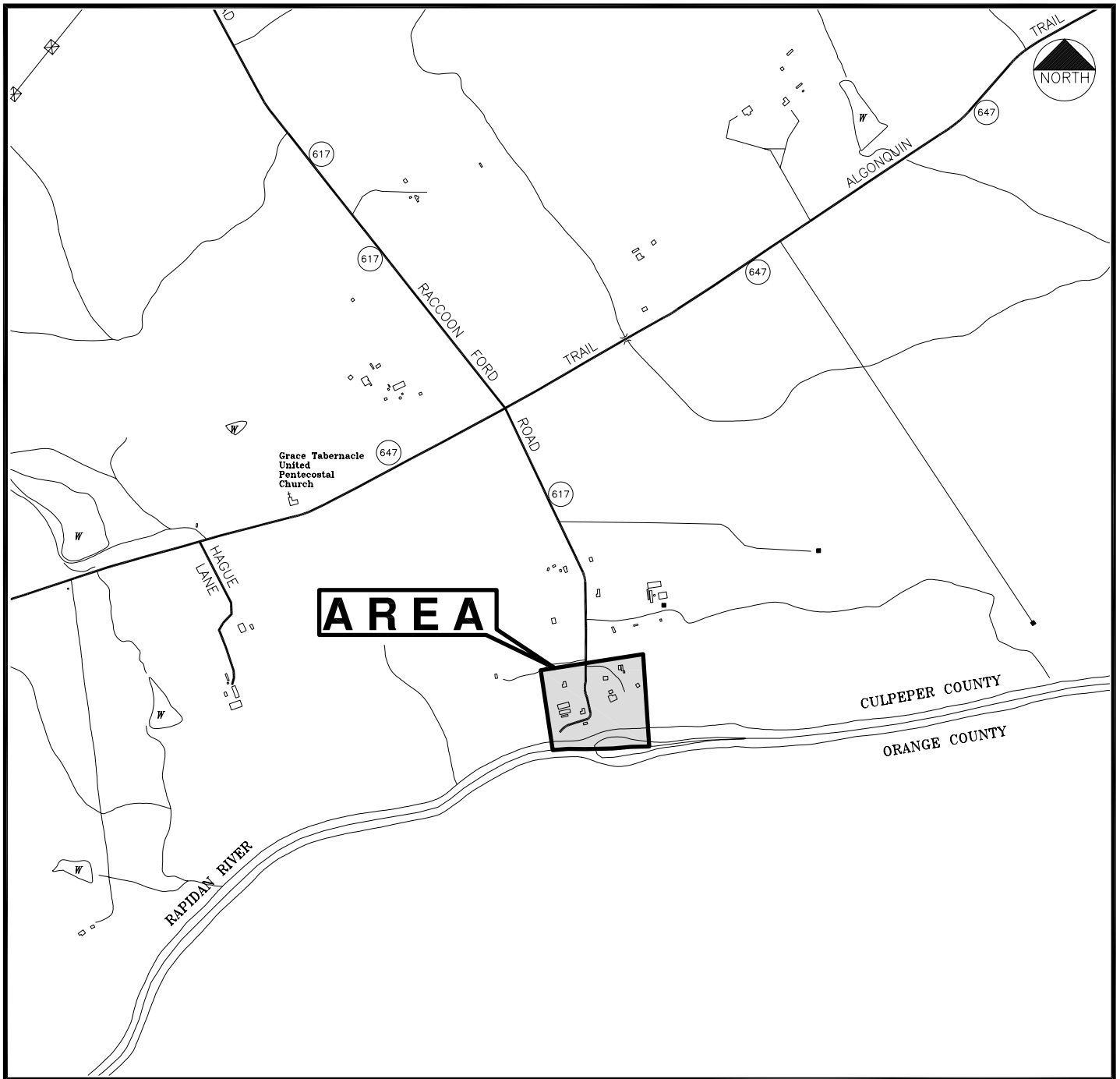
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

[illegible]

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: PRIME LOCAL IMPORTANCE

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

**9.A20: RACCOON FORD
AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST**



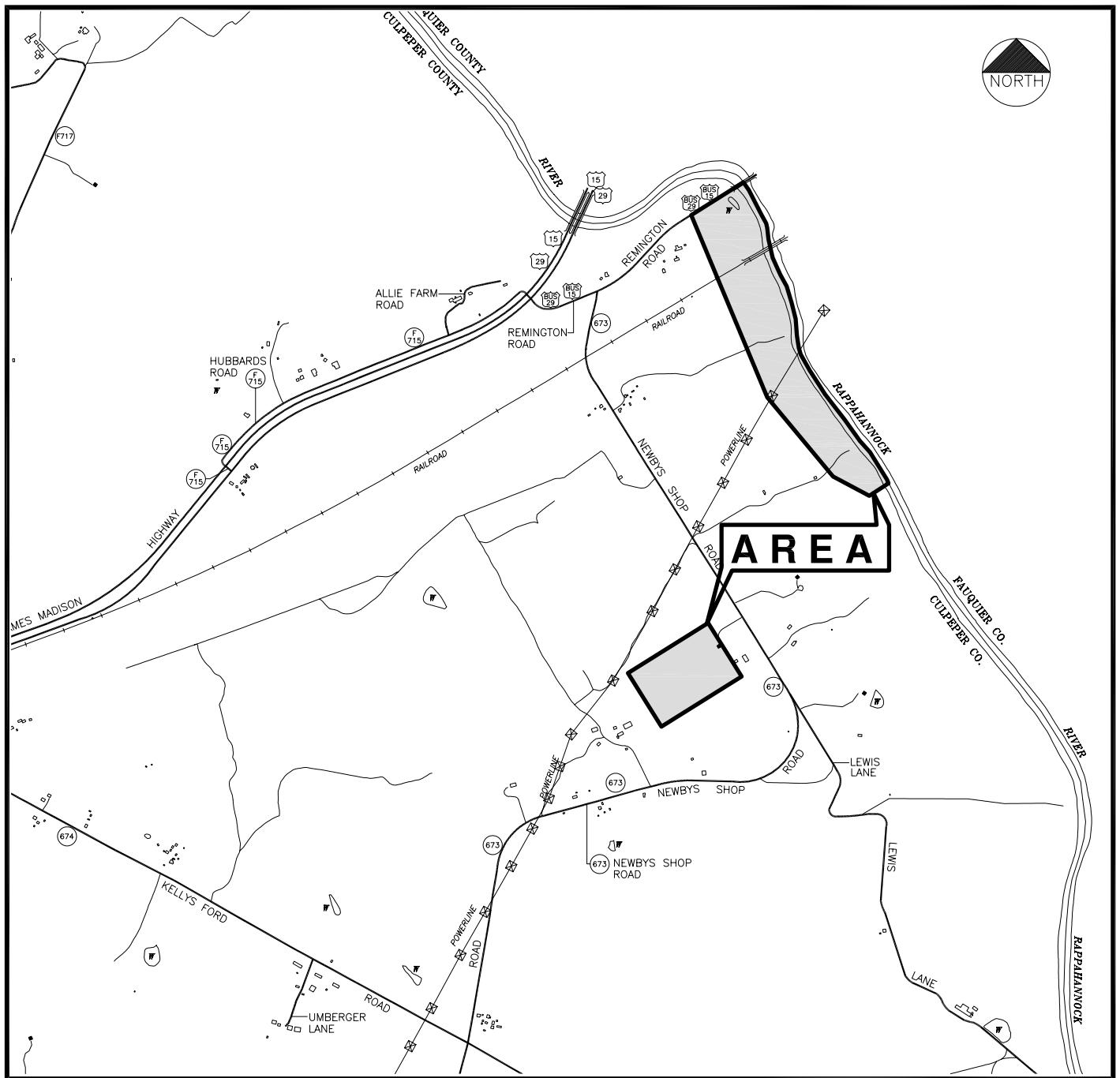
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 15

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL IMPORTANCE

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 77

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

9.A21: RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER FORTIFICATIONS AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST



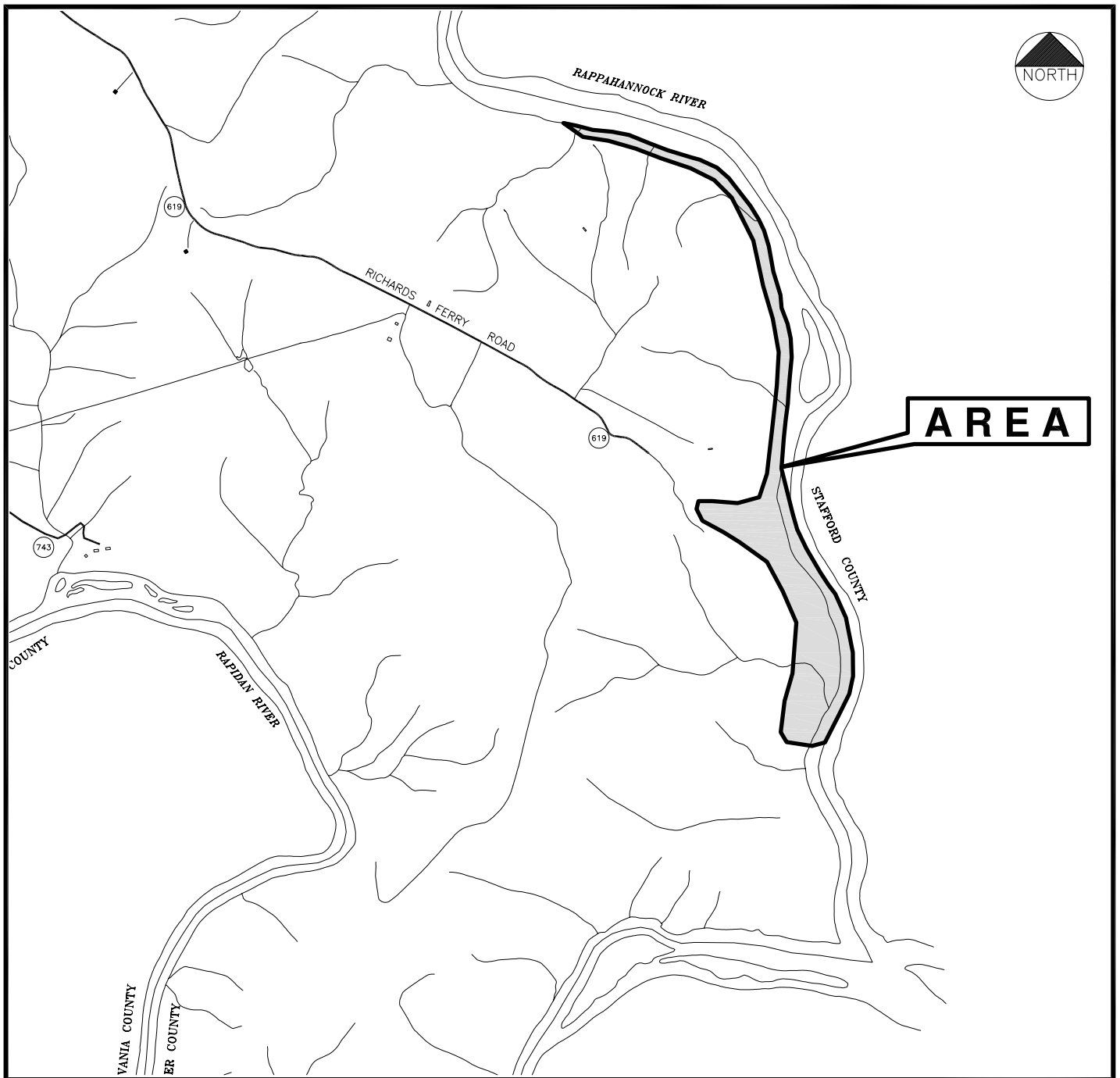
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 49 & 16

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 35

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG

**9.A22: RICHARD'S FORD-HASSININGA
AREA OF HISTORIC INTEREST**



APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 51

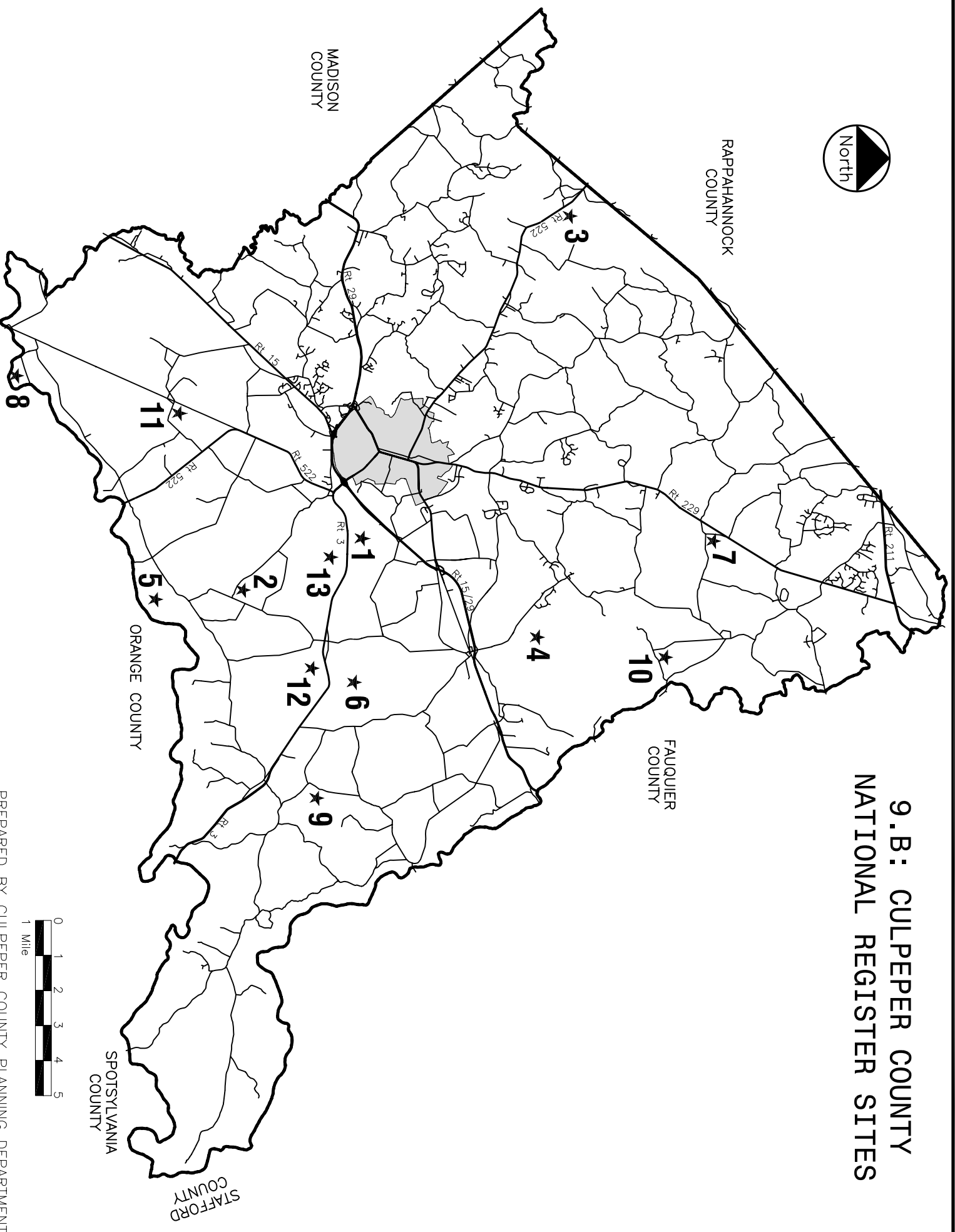
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

TAX MAP NUMBER(S): 71, 72

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: STEVENSBURG



9.B: CULPEPER COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER SITES





9.C: CULPEPER COUNTY POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER SITES

